FOR LIVERPOOL,—The "*British Merchant*" 500 Tons R. BIRNIE Commander, to sail about 25th Instant, has room for a few Tons of light Freight—Apply to.

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 19 July 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO COLOMBO, AND TUTACORIN the "*Hector*" of 400 Tons, J. JOHNSTON, Commander, will sail in a few days, for Freight or Passage,—Apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
19th July 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods, and chattels, rights, and credits, of *Joseph Fernandes*, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Maria Antonia Fernandes*, the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.---Dated at Bombay, this 18th day of July, 1839.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo se Recorido a Suprema Corte da judicatura de Bombaim, que a Carte de Administraçaò dos Bens, Dereitos e Creditos de defuncto *Joseph Fernandes*, habitante desta Ilha de Bombaim entre poder da mesma Corte seja consedido *a Maria Antonia Fernandes*, Viuiva do ditto defuncto; todas as pessoas concernente neste estado, ficaò por este informados.—Datado em Bombaim hoje 18 de Julho 1839.

G, WILLIAMS LEECH,
Procurador de Testamento.

SUPREME COURT,—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of *William Lingard*, late of Bombay British subject, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esq.* Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1839.

E. C. MORGAN,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT THOMAS THEOBALD VONGEYER an uncovenanted Assistant in the Secret, and Political Departments of the Secretariat Bombay, formerly residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition praying for the benefit of the Act 9th Geo. IV. Chap. 73. together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my office.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this 16th day of July 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 23rd Instant, *Messers. Blackwell Cursetjee, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A. M. at his late Residence, "*the Parsonage*" (near the Sudr Adawlut) the Household Property and furniture belonging to the *Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys* proceeded to Sidney—the same consists of Glass Ware, Breakfast and Dinner Services, the usual Articles of Household furniture, an excellent eight day clock, by "*Thwaites and Reed*" a four light Chandelier. Globe Lamps, single Wall Shades with Brackets, a few valuable Oil Paintings, Books, amongst which are "*Todd's*" Rajastan, "*Martin's* History of Ceylon, "*Martin's* History of India, "*Mawe's* Mineralogy," "*Macintosh's* England, "*Stranges*" Hindu Law, "*Byron's*" Works, History of England, &e. &c.

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Port Wine, (Carbonell's) and a few dozens of Sherry, Claret and Beer,

AT ONE P. M.

Two Carriage Horses, a Saddle or Buggy Horse, a Landau, a Shigram, 2 Palanquins, Carriage and Buggy Harness, a Lady's Saddle and Bridle, a Gentleman's do,. and a few Pots of Plants.

The articles will be on view from Saturday *until the day* of Sale, (Sunday excepted.)
Bombay, 20th July 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors.—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 6.—

Courier Office, 20th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 20th July 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 20 JULY, 1839. No. 3257.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS.

THIS DAY Saturday Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, an Invoice of new Books; consisting of the latest Novels and Standard works in Science and Literature. Catalogues will be published and may be had at the Rooms of the Advertisers.

SODA WATER.

ROBERT FRITH, the original manufacturer of *Soda Water* at this Presidency, in returning thanks for the extensive support he has enjoyed for the past ten years from his Friends and the Public, begs to intimate that he has received "*Per Thomas Coutts*" a powerful *Soda Water* Machine and Apparatus, constructed on improved principles which his long experience has enabled him to suggest, with which he is now empowered to manufacture Soda Water of unrivalled good quality, SOLD ONLY BY SPRAGUE AND Co. Chemists, Rampart Row.

N. B,—All Soda Water, manufactured by the above, have the brand S. F. and Co. on the corks under the tin.

SALE OF DINNER SETS.

ON Wednesday the 24th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, several blue and green printed Venetian sets of the above, containing:

8 Doz. Soup Plates.	2 S upTureens and Stands.
4 ,, Super do.	4 Sauce do. do.
19 Dishes of Sizes.	1 Salad Dish.
4 Covered Dishes	1 Fish Drainer.
2 Sauce Boats.	2 Baking Dishes.
4 Pickle.	
1 Gravy Dish.	

FOR SALE.—Two very superior two day Chronometers, one by *Brockbank and Atkins*, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, No. 986, and the other by *Charles Shephard*, No. 165. They can be seen on board of the *John Deniston*.

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of Superior quality.

Champaign ex Triumph	@	Rs.	36	per doz.
Sauterne	@	,,	16	,,
A small quantity of Superior Port Wine	@	,,	18	,,
,, Madeira	@	,,	24	,,
Sherry in Wood	@	,,	325	per Hhd.
From Todd and Bosanquit.				
Sherry in Cases 3. dozen each	@	,,	22	per doz.
Champaign do. do.	@	,,	35	,,
,, @ do. Pints	@	,,	18	,,
From Monsr. H. Pheion.				
Claret in Cases 1 & 3 dozen qrts	@	,,	22	per doz.
,, 2 Pints	@	,,	12	,,

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1839.

No. 379.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to increase the Staff allowances, of the Pay Havildars of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion from Rupees four to Rupees five per mensem.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1839.

No. 380.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the issue of half rations, on all future occasions, to the families of Men on service in Scinde, Aden or Karrack, proceeding to join, the amount being recovered from the pay of the Men.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1839.

No. 381.—By a Resolution in the Judicial Department, under date 3d instant, Jemedars Seettul Sing of the 23rd Regiment, and Goor Bucsus of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, are transferred from the Line to the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, to fill two vacancies existing in the Rank of Subedar in that Corps.

No. 382.—By a resolution in the Political Department under date 3rd instant, Captain C. Richards of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, was relieved from his duties as Superintendent and Commandant at Balmeer, and placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, and Captain G. G. Malet of the 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, appointed to act for that Officer until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1839.

No. 383.—The following temporary arrangement is made.

Lieutenant H. E. D. Jones of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Regiment, vice Eastwick, placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 384. Major G. B. Aitchison of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Hon'ble Company's Service from the 6th instant, on the Pension of his rank, agreeably to the Regulations.

The following promotions are made:—

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain W. N. T. Smee to be Major, Lieutenanl L. Brown to be Captain, and Ensign H. Dent to be Lieutenant, in succession to Aitchison retired. Date of Rank, 6th July 1839.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Whichelo to be Captain, and Ensign W. G. Arrow to be Lieutenant, in succession to Beek retired, 25th August 1838.

The undermentioned Officers be ranked from the dates specified opposite their names and posted to the following Regiments.

William Bourchier Shubrick, vice Arrow promoted, Rank in the Regiment, 20th April 1839, in the Army, 11th Dec. 1838, appointed 9th Regt. N. I.

William Ballingall, vice Dent promoted, Rank in the Regiment, 6th July 1839, in the Army 11th Dec. 1838. appointed, 5th Regt. N. I.

No. 385.—Mr. Robert Thomas Cook Baxter is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th June 1839.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Captain J. C. Heath, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th June 1839.

Assistant Surgeon D. Grierson, of the Medical Establishment.—27th do. do.

No. 386.—The following appointment is made:

Commissariat Department.

Acting Sub-Conductor William North to be sub-Conductor, vice George Kerby pensioned.—Date of appointment, 10th April 1839.

No. 387.—The following Native promotions are made:

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Shik Allee to be Subedar, and Drill Havildar Bowanie Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Kairut Sing Chobie pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1839.

No. 388.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant Glasse, of the Regiment of Artillery, to Act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, on the departure of Ensign McGrigor from the station.

Captain Grant, of the Regiment of Artillery, to take charge of the Office of Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, on the departure of Captain Turner, from the station on leave.

Lieutenant K. Jopp, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Treasure chest at Dapoolee, on the departure of Lieutenant Honner of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, from the station,

No. 389.—The following appointment is made:

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Richards to be Adjutant, vice Haselwood resigned the situation.—Date of Appointment, 10th July 1839.

Lieutenant A. M. Haselwood, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee Language to the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Crawford on Field Service.

No. 390.—So much of the Government General Orders (No. 336) of 17th ultimo, as appoints Assistant Surgeon Cahill to Act as Deputy Medical Store keeper to the Scinde Reserve Force, is hereby cancelled.

No. 391.—Lieutenant G. B. Munbee, Assistant Inspecting Engineer, Northern Division of the Army, employed on detached duty at Surat, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st proximo, to visit Rajcote on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1839.

No. 73.—Lieutenant Jenkins is appoint[redacted] Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Na[redacted] orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1839.

No. 74.—The following temporary app[redacted] arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant Webb, from the Hugh L[redacted] the command of the Steam Vessel Atalanta. from th[redacted] May last.

Lieutenant Campbell, from the Atal[redacted] the temporary charge of the Steam Vessel Hugh Lin[redacted] from the 13th of May last.

Lieutenant Campbell, to the temporary charge of the Steam Vessel Atalanta, from the 6th of May last.

Mr. Midshipman Drought, from the Hastings to the Schooner Constance, from the 16th of May last.

Mr. Midshipman Manners, from the Hastings to the Hugh Lindsay, from the 16th of May last,

Mr. Midshipman Woolaston, from the Hastings to the Atalanta, and to perform the duties of Mate, from the 16th of May last.

Messrs. Nesbitt Pratt, and Timbrell, Midshipmen, proceeding to join the Gulf squadron by the Hugh Lindsay, to be accommodated with a passage on board that Vessel, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Williams, proceeding to Karrak, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Lieutenant Jenkins, from the Hastings to take charge of the Steam Vessel Indus, as a temporary measure, from the 25th of May last.

Mr. Berthon, proceeding by the Hugh Lindsay as a Witness at the trial of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Williams, to be accommodated with a passage to Karrack on board the Hugh Lindsay, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. Dawson, Purser, proceeding to join the Clive during Mr. Stockham's absence on sick certificate to the Presidency, to be accommodated with a passage to the Persian Gulf on board the Hugh Lindsay, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. Berthon, from the Hastings is placed in temporary charge of the Iron Steam Vessel Indus, to fit her out, from the 11th of May last.

Mr. Grew, Gunner of the Atalanta, to be transferred to the Master Attendant's Department, as Acting Pilot, from the 16th of May last.

Mr. F. Jones, Acting Gunner, from the Superintendent's Office, to join the Atalanta, vice Grew, from the 16th of May last.

Mr. J. Mills, late Superintending Engineer, to be accommodated with a passage to Suez by the Hugh Lindsay, from the 19th January to the 10th of February last, at the Warrant Officers Table.

BY COMMANDER R. LOWE, OF THE H. C. STEAM VESSEL ATALANTA.

Captain Foster, of the Engineer Corps, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta from Aden to the Presidency, from the 26th of April to the 5th of May last, at the Commander's Table.

Mr. Walpole, Sub-Conductor, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta from Aden to the Presidency, from the 26th April to the 5th of May last, at the Warrant Officer's Table.

BY THE SENIOR I. N. OFFICER IN THE PERSIAN G[redacted]

Mr. Midshipman Nesbitt, to the charge of the Sch[redacted] Frolic, from the 2nd to the 7th of July last.

BY COMMANDER J. C. HAWKINS, OF THE HON'BLE C[redacted] PANY'S SLOOP CLIVE.

Mr. Purser Stockham of the Clive, from Karrack to the Presidency on Medical Certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board Her Majesty's Sloop Cruizer from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1839.

No. 75.—Mr. Henry Ralph is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court, of Directors, as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy. Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th July 1839.

No. 76.—The Honorable Company's Steam Vessel "Kilkenny" having arrived, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that she be received into the Indian Navy, and put into commission under the name of "Zenobia."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,---Lieut. Col.---*Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1839.

Mr. W. Simson, collector and magistrate of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for the number of days by which he exceeded the period allowed by regulation for travelling from Belgaum to Sholapoor, of which station he took charge on the 21st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1839.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1839.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have been pleased to issue a sunnud, bearing date the 1st instant, to Azum Satoor Rao, appointing him moonsiff at Hippurga, in the zillah of Poona

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, viâ the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 1st of August next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that a Steamer will be despatched for Aden and Suez with a Mail for England on Monday the 16th of September next,

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 17th July 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, from persons willing to provide passage to England for such part of the Crew of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Kilkenny as there may be required to be sent

Conditions and particulars as to number &c. can be learnt on personal application at this office.

By order.
G. JENKINS,—*Assist. Supt. I. N.*
Bombay, 17th July 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 16th instant	Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last	Chests 18,000

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 9th instant	Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 9th instant	Chests 8,711

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*
Bombay, 17th July 1839.

THE CHABBOOK.—JULY 16.

Translated for the Courier.

We regret to hear that an outcast woman having become enamoured of a Bhundary by profession, and received from him Rupees Fifty beforehand, she became a convert to the Mahomedan religion. The disgraceful person having afterwards met the Bhundary near the Washerman's Tank, when in company with another Woman, and being asked by him for the fifty rupees, she answered in a manner that displeased him; whereupon he struck her on the neck and again on her shoulder with a Bhundary's knife, the Instrument by which the cocoanut Toddy is drawn, and he also wounded the other woman, (who interfered to procure her release,) on the arm. At the same moment the culprit was seized and taken to the nearest Chowkey, and the wounded woman to the Native Hospital.

On the Morning of Friday last, an assault was made by a gang of Robbers on the Liquor Shop of Parsee Heejah Dowlah. This we learn from our cotemporary of the Summachar. He states that two Police Peons, who were making their round at the place, hid themselves in a shed, in which another similar shop was. Our wise cotemporary, on the above subject should publish his own comments and not his own praise, he asks "what support the two Sepoys would have in presence of numerous persons?" what support could they have? The thieves remained one hour within the house, in which space had the Peons no time to use their authority? Where were the rattles with which they are supplied from the Police Office, their call in that time ought to have mustered 200 Sepoys and the Inhabitants of Breach Candy would not have been backward in lending their assistance, by which means certainly, a remedy might have been had. When any such affair is in hand many persons run for assistance, thereby protection is procured, and the miserable owners saved from utter ruin, and yet in this case the two Peons could not procure relief.

"On Friday morning about one o'clock, a great number of Dacoits were assembled near a Parsee's liquor Shop at Mahaluximee, completely armed with swords, dirks, &c.—After surrounding the Shop, they forcibly broke open the door, on which the owner in charge called out to the neighbours for assistance, but no one came to it—the Dacoits entered the shop, when sundry of them put their swords on the owner's head, and demanded the key of a large chest, which he gave them;—they then opened it, and took therefrom a number of gold ornaments and cloth; some copper ware contained in the chest they left untouched—on being unable to find the key of another chest, they picked the lock with a nail, and took therefrom similar articles to those before mentioned. During the robbery the thieves threatened the Shopkeeper and his wife with naked Swords by standing close to them, by which both of them for fear of their lives did not speak a word. At some distance from the shop the Dacoits had parties stationed to prevent any one from approaching to the place. A Girl, the daughter of the Shopkeeper had a gold earring torn from her ear. In the mean time two Peons arrived there, and concealed themselves under the Neighbouring Liquor Shop's Shade. Indeed, the two Police Peons could do nothing in presence of a number of the Robbers, therefore they were forced so to act."

The head of the Police Department ought to have in his employment a greater number of persons than he at present has, because on the night of Saturday last in the neighbourhood of Mattoongah Village, a Salt trader, by name Antonio Fernandes, had his house attacked by about fifty and more Robbers with Instruments such as Matchlocks and Swords, who forcibly broke open the door of the house and entered, and when the Inmates opposed them, the Thieves fired in the air to frighten them and when they still resisted, the thieves then wounded the Owner on the face, and as his daughter ran to his rescue, wounded her also on the hand, and his wife likewise received a wound on her shoulder.—During this struggle the whole of the Property of the house was robbed and taken away by the Ruffians, to the amount it is said of about 500 Rupees. Not one of the thieves has been found. Of such instances as this more than one occurs in a week, and if no remedy is provided, the poor must be great sufferers; there are several houses yet that deem it necessary, for the safety of their lives, to be constantly on the watch.

On the night of Sunday last in the neighbourhood of Mody Khannah, a Bhottiah by nation, entered the window of a house belonging to an old woman of his own caste, and was making off with a bag containing 1000 Rs. when, by the jingling of her coin, the old woman was awakened, sprung up, shut the door, seized the Thief and cried out, when the Police Peons came to her assistance, into whose hands she delivered the Burgler.

BOMBAY TIMES,—JULY 17.

It may interest such of our readers as may have businesss to transact at Mauritius, to be informed that a distinction still prevails there between the "Bombay" and the "Company's" Rupee; thus, a bill drawn on Port Louis for "Bombay Rupees" 500, will only realise about 240 dollars, whereas, had the amount been in "Company's Rupees" it would have been paid at 50 centimes each, giving a sum of 250 dollars. The more regular method, however would be to draw for a fixed sum in dollars at a stipulated exchange.

We are requested by the Bank Committee to state, in reference to a paragraph in the *Gazette* of 15th July, that there is no intention whatever, on their part, to recommend any delay in opening the Bank for business.

The Committee have furnished the Council of India with every information respecting the Share list, and they have every reason to anticipate that the Charter will be passed as soon as the customary forms are gone through.

We learn by a letter from Bagdad, dated the 10th May, that a Government post between Bussorah and Beyrout had been organized, and that, since Novembes last, a monthly mail has been regularly conveyed between Bagdad and Damascus, and thence to Beyrout, without any mishap, the average time in performing the journey from

Bussorah to England, being 6 days.		
Bagdad to Damascus	,, 10	,,
Damascus to Beyrout,	,, 2	,,
	18	days.

An Agent will be in waiting at Bussorah, during the monsoon months, for the reception and forwarding of the mails, should they come up from Bombay, and he will accompany them as far as Hit. Every endeavour will be made to redeem the character of this route.

GAZETTE. JULY 17.

We understand that the efforts which the jury were making for the reprieve of the prisoner, condemned to death, as alluded to in our last, have been crowned with success.

By a letter from Ahmedabad, of the 9th instant, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major Willock of the Artillery has reached us. He was drowned on the 8th on his way from Deesa. He was seen to enter the river opposite to a place called the "Shahee Baug," and it being far deeper, than he imagined, through being swollen with the rains, he was immediately swept away. His horse reached the opposite bank! but the body of its unfortunate owner, was not found till an hour afterwards. He was buried on the evening of the 9th, and his loss is much regretted,

This casualty promotes Captain Laurie, 1st Lieutenant T. E. Cotgrave and 2d Lieuteuant E. S. Blake to the superior grades.

We have been favored with some items of intelligence from the Nizam's territories. Among the rest, there is mention of some news relative to the intentions of Dost Mahomed, from an officer in the Bengal Army, at Candahar. This account states, that Dost Mahomed is determined to try the issue of a battle, and that he has levied a tax of 5 rupees on every house in Cabool, and other places. Some of his Sirdars are said to have joined Shah Soojah; but the greater number still stick to him. Who knows but there may be a fight after all?

The Herat Chief is also said to have written to Lord Auckland requesting that a doctor may be attached to him.

The station at Aurungabad has lost the services of the Staff Surgeon Docter Jamieson, who died a few days ago, much regretted. Doctor Young of Hydrabad is now the only Staff Surgeon in the Service, and it is probable, that he will be raised to the rank of superintending Surgeon. We have also learnt, that the Military Secretary has been sick for some time, and is likely to go on sick certificate.

BOMBAY DURPUN.—JULY 19.

A correspondent signing himself "A lover of the progress of learning" writers in Marathee as follows.

"Do oblige us by bringing our wants to the notice of Government. The people of Nuggur, and their children are very anxious to learn English; and for this reason they sent a Petition to Govt. on the subject, but have received no answer. They are left helpless; for there is no person here, properly qualified to teach the English language; which, the people are beginning to feel, is a means of giving knowledge. But it is the business of Government to satisfy their thirst with the nectar of learning. There are English Schools in Bombay, Poona, and Tana; but none in the district of Ahmednuggur. We have therefore Petitioned Government, who, we hope, will come to proper decision on the subject, that the people may be civilized."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—I have just heard with infinite pleasure, and I hasten to communicate the happy intelligence to you, for the information of your correspondents, who have of late grown so clamorous about Theatres and Theatricals, for I know it will prove an "agreeable Surprize to them" that a spirited Individual (who shall for the present be *nameless*) has it in contemplation—nay has come to the determination, of establishing a Theatre on a very magnificent scale, and is already on the look out for a band of competent performers.

Pray do say "Aye"
To the best of the "drum"
And don't say "nay"
To the come! come! come!:
OF THE RECRUITING SERJEANT.

HIGH WATER TABLE 20TH JULY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	5 4	5 38
Sunday	6 7	6 41
Monday	7 21	8 1

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 18th Capt. Scott, 4th Lt. Dragoons from England.
Do. Do. Assist. Sur. J. B. Thomson, M. D. M. 17th Regt. Do.
Do. Do. Cadet Brook Kay, Infantry, from Do.

DEPARTURES.

July 14th Assist. Surg. R. B. Kensey Bengal Med. Est. to Calcutta.
Do. 12th.—Bt. Capt. Fraser, E. Regt. to Poonah.
Do. 16th.—Capt. Henry Macan, 17th Regt. N I. to Do.
Do. 19th.—Lieut. Fred. R. Ayrton, Artillery to Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Bukkur on the 12th June, of Cholera, Luis Miguel de Silva, Son of Mr. Joseph de Silva, aged 2 years and 9 months, deeply regretted.

At Columbo, Ceylon on the 30th June, Mary Jane Lambe, wife of C. D, Parlet Esq., in her 25th year.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 15th. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice William Lowe Esq., Commander, from Muscat 11th Instant at 8 P. M.

11th.—Ship Glenelg, R. B. Shettler, Master, from London, Portsmouth 27th March.

Passengers.—Mr. B. Kay, Cadet, Six Officers, 1 Assist. Surgeon, and 249 Soldiers, 3 Women, and 2 Children, detachments of H. M. 4th Light Dragoon's, 2d and 37th Regt. of Foot, and 1 Native Servant.

DEPARTURES.

15th Ship Indus, William Clark Master to Sydney.
Passengers—The Venerable Archd. Jeffreys and Lady.
Do. Barque Albyn, George Pryde, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers—Mr. Dalyettee, and Mr. Coremott.
Do. Barque Manchester, F. Wilson, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers—Mr. William Philips.
16th Ship Helen, G. Setford, Master, to Calcutta.
Passengers—Mr. & Mrs. Kensey,—Dunner Esq.
July 16th Ship British King, William Paton, Master, to Clyde.
Do. 17th Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master, to China.
Passengers—7 Parsees.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Bushire	1st Augt.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	quick desp.
Boconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux.	
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee	China.	25th July
Triumph	Remington & Co.		
Broad Oak	Remington & Co.	Liverpool	
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	1st Augt.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	Quick desp.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	1st Augt.
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Eamont	Frith & Co.	Penang &c.	Ditto
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras	
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee	Zanzibar	Quick desp.
Ida	Frith and Co.	Trincomallie	25th July
Fanny	J. P. de Silva	To China and Singapore	Quick desp.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.		
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Calcutta	1st Augt.
Caledonia	McGregor R. & Co.	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
John Dennistoun	Grey & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton			
Lady Grant	KhemchundMotichund.		
Futtay Rahimon			
Swallow	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta	with desp.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.		
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.
,, ,, ,, Receiving Ship Hastings.
,, ,, ,, Steamer Semiramis.
,, ,, ,, Indus.
,, ,, ,, Zenobio.
,, ,, ,, Berenice.
,, ,, ,, Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
,, ,, ,, Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
,, ,, ,, Sloop of War Elphinston.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benare Brig Grab Caudry, Putamber Savoy, Jemie, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer Fazerabany, Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, Hannah, and Earl of Clare.

Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Barque A. Gracie.
His Highness Imaum of Mascut—Brig of War Tauze.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
Colombo		London	10th March
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	14th April
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	20th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co.	do.	10th April
Hereculean	Do.	do.	20th May
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	20th May
Kingston	W. N. & Co.	do.	18th April
Grenada	Glibb Miller & Co.	do.	27th April
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th May
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	1st May
Buckinganshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	Sir. Anst.	
Severn	Do.	Bordeaux.	
Paquet d'Havana		Calcutta.	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Rio.	1st Jan
St. Gualbert		Lisbon	2nd Feb
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	Early July.
George Canning	Foster & Co.	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	end of May.
Herald	Ritchee S. & Co.	do.	1st June.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	do.	end of May.
Berkshire		do.	In August.
Owen Glendower		do.	25th May.
Niagra		Shields	3d do.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	do.	end June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Mill & Co.	do.	1st do.
Grace	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do.	20th May.
Hero	W. A. & Co.	Clyde	25th do.

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
,, *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
,, *Calcutta.*—Harsinger, Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey and Put to Salem.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.---JULY 6.

Our Candahar news reaches to the 6th of June, up to which date letters from the Army have been received. At this date, the latest as yet received, the harvest had been cut, but there was a likelihood of some further delay before the Troops could advance on Cabool, in consequence of a want of means to grind six weeks supply of Wheat, for the use of its numerous followers, with sufficient rapidity. A Brigade would probably be left at Candahar. Kohun Dil Khan and his brother, had fled in the direction of Seistan or Keeman. From Cabool, very cheering assurances had been received. The disposition of the people on the road to Geaznee, could not be ascertained with certainty, till protection should be afforded by the immediate presence of the British Force. A letter states, "Hyder Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, is said to be with a force at Ghaznee, and his son, Ulloo-deen-Khan, is reported to be on this side of Ghaznee, at some little distance preparing to receive us."

The same letter adds—"Hajee Dost Mahomed of Gurmseer, with 1,000 followers, came in to Shah Soojah this morning. He is a man of great influence, and his having come in, will add to the strength of the Shah's cause." An Envoy had come to Mr. McNaghten from Herat, Nujjoo Khan, Topchee Bashee or head of Shah Kamran's artillery. His proceedings shewed Shah Kamran and the Vuzeer Yar Mahomed Khan to be staunch to the British Government.

The dispatch of 4,000 Camels which left Shikarpore under a strong Escort on May 24th, reached Dadur on June 14th, after much suffering from the excessive heat of the weather during more than half of the march. The last accounts were however of an improved character.

Some dawks from the Army had unfortunately been plundered and destroyed between Dadur and Bagh. The dates of the lost Packets may be taken to be from May 26th to June 3d. The deadly nature of the climate renders military operations for the punishment of the Belochee Marauders for the present, impracticable. An Expedition which had been planned for the purpose, had been countermanded.

A fatal accident had we are sorry to learn occurred to Lieutenat Inverarity of the 16th Lancers, Lieutenant Wimer of the same corps and this officer had gone out shooting, and were attacked near, or in some pass. Lieutenant W—— succeeded in protecting himself against the blows of his assailants, but Lieutenant I——less fortunate was dreadfully injured and died of his wounds.

The report of a body of Persians being at Heerat is revived, but from what is said of the return of the Army by the close of this year, it either is not true, or is not known at Candahar.

The Death of Runjeet Singh, Given in our last on the authority of the *Delhee Gazette*, though not officially announced, has, there can be little doubt, taken place. He is succeeded by his son Kurruck Singh, the succession being gauranted by the British Government, but whether this will involve any recourse to force, time will determine. That it will, is we think, extremely probable, from the character of Kuruck Singh and his inability to controul the turbulent ambition of No Nihal and the Chiefs. If so, and we do interfere, we should never forget that the only accessible road to India for a large body of men, lies through the Punjab, and that it would complete the integrity of our Eastern Empire.

No movement of the Ferozepore or Loodeenah Troops has been yet ordered, nor do Government themselves know when one may be necessary. For the few days previous to Runjeet's reported death, Kuruck Sing was very active about the Court, all the duties of which he discharged. The Fort in which the Rajah lay was closely shut up, and neither ingress nor egress allowed, save to Kuruck Sing, who was most careful in placing and superintending the sentries round it.

We learn from Nusseerabad, that on the 25th ultimo a deputation arrived from Jhoudpore, and solicited an interview with Colonel Sutherland, which was not only peremptorily refused, but the deputation was orderd to return forthwith. The object of this mission could only have been further delay, for our policy requiring the dismissal of the present advisers of Maun Singh, they will try the last extremity, rather than sanction a compromise which will involve their own removal. This and the note of preparation from Ajmere leave little room for doubt, that an Army will march with all possible expedition to Jhoudpore.

While on this subject we may notice a mistake committed in our Paper of last Saturday, regarding the force to be employed. The mistake indeed is such as *to correct itself, and consists in the cardinal numbers of our M.S. being changed for ordinals: thus the 2nd* Regt. of Cavalry should have been two Regiments of Cavalry, the 6th Regiment Native Infantry six Regiments of Native Infantry, &c. &c. With these corrections the notice may, we believe, be relied on.

AGRA.—The rains have at length set in, and since the 29th ultimo, on which day the first shower fell, sufficient has fallen to prepare the ground for the Khureef sowings. The whole quantity which fell during the week measured 2¼ inches.

We regret to say, that accounts of Captain Barstow's death have been received from the Army.

A report has been received by the last mail, according to which 2 Superintending Surgeons, 20 Surgeons, and 50 Assistants are to be added to the Bengal Establishment. We hope for the sake of our Medical friends the report may be true.

Lieut. Oatley, whose death it is our painful duty to announce, was we fear, another victim to the system of marching Officers in these Provinces during the fatal heats of the summer months. Lieut. O——was a strong, healthy Officer, but sunk under fever caught from the exposure to a June sun.

LOODEEANAH.—A fatal accident recently befel a servant of Dr. Burnett, who was accidentally shot by his master with a pistol. It appears that frequent trespasses were made on the garden of the Government Agent, with whom Dr. B——resided, of which the Doctor complained to the Magistrate, who sent some Chuppraseers to investigate into the matter. These people proving insolent, Dr. Burnett produced a pistol which his Dhobee wished to remove and in attempting to do so, unhappily received his death wound.

BAREILLY.---The rain set in at Bareilly, on the night of the 30th June. it continued raining two and a half hours.

The wheat in the Rubbee crops of 1246 Fussilee, has been a failure; quite thin, Barley has been excellent and so has Chunah.

On Monday the 24th being St. John's day the Lodge Himiayan brotherhood marched in procession preceded by the Governor General's Band to the village church where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Revd. Mr. Tucker.

In the evening the brothers with many guests of distinction sat down to a sumptuous dinner, at which, good jokes, good wine, and good speeches abounded.

It is worthy of remark in these days of liberal ideas that the Revd.——Jennings, who as the Officiating Minister of the Place, was requested by the brotherhood to preach a Masonic Sermon, declined to do so on conscientious principles.

CAMP INTELLIGENCE.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—I yesterday forwarded you a few lines, and now commence a few more. Last Evening, between 8 and 10 P. M., as Licutenants Inverarity and Wimer of the Lancers, were returning from a fishing excursion, a melancholy occurrance took place. When about 2 miles from Camp the former ran up a small eminence to see in what direction it was, when up started some natives and cut him down—the latter followed him, but having a walking stick, managed to keep them off, and effected his escape, but is slightly wounded. When assistance was procured from the nearest Picquet, Lieut. I. was alive, asked for a drink of water and that his hand that was nearly cut off, might be bound up, and immediately expired. His remains were intered this morning (30th)

29th. The Detachment under Brigadier Sale C. B. returned from their fruitless tour this morning. They left Girishk, on the 24th instant. There are two rivers on the march, one they crossed 11 miles from this, the other about 2 miles from Girishk, the stream of which is said to run 8 miles an hour, and to be 1,000 yards from bank to bank,---one of the Shah's people and two Golundaze, were drowned in crossing it. In a MS. of Dr. McNeil, which Brigadier Sale had, it was stated, that the Fort of Girishk was able to withstand a Native Force of 4,000 men without Guns, 300 of the Shah's and about 20 of Her Majesty's 13th only crossed, one of the Rafts was carried down the steam 6 miles---Captain Connolly, and 100 of the Shah's took possession of the Fort, and 200 went off 30 miles further to Nadallia, to Garrison that place. My informant stated, that a few inhabitants only were in the village of Girishk, some of whom stated that the Sirdar had left 10 days before---others, that he was there when the Detachment came to the bank of the river, Girishk is about 74 miles from this on the road to Heerat. The 300 of the Shah's troops are left to garrison these two places, having three European Officers and a European Sergeant-Major.

30th. Yesterday a General Order was issued allowing Officers, (European) to draw one Dram of Arrack per day, paying the Government price for the same---also, at the recommendation of a Special Court, Rations, as issued to Troops of the line, allowed to the locals. But no compensation when on reduced allowance.

1st June. Lieutenant Broadford European Regiment, was struck off in General Order last night to the Shah's Military Service.

2nd. The Army ordered to hold itself in readiness to march, in General Orders of yesterday, at such time and manner as will be hereafter directed. A Bengal Native Infantry Regiment, the 4 18 Pounders, a Troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and an Infantry Regiment of the Shah remain to garrison Candahar.

3rd. Between 20 to 30 Camels belonging to the 4th Brigade were, carried off yesterday, by the inhabitants---no day named for the march to Cabool, which is said to be 26 marches from this. A Private of Her Majesty's 13th died suddenly yesterday, from an attack of Apoplexy.

The weather is very hot---the Thermometer generally 106 to 114 in the Tents, at 2 P. M. The sick of the European portion of the Army, are in the Native's Huts or Houses. Thermometer there seldom above 86.---10 Officers, and 85 or 86 men of the European Regiment, sick---22 of the latter Convalescent. The sick in the 13th still greater.

Yours obediently,
SHARP HORNS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Simlah 5th June 1839.

REVENUE.

Appointment.—MR. C. Raikes, is appointed to be settlement officer of the unsettled Estates in the Province of Benares.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 24th June, 1839

Appointments.—Capt. C. Richards, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Meywar, Major Robinson will continue in charge of the Meywar Agency, until relieved by Capt. Richards.

Lieut. G. J. Russell, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, took charge of his office, of Junior Assistant to the Commissioner, for the affairs of His Highness the Raja of Mysore, on the 1st instant

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—JULY 6.

DEATH OF RUNJEET SINGH.—At length authentic inteiligence of the demise of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh has been received.—Thus the most important State on our exterior frontier, whether we consider the character of its people, its resources, or the position of the country itself, may become the scene of civil war and broils; unless the happy proximity of our forces stay the ruthless hands, who have long desired the death of the Maharajah, that their schemes of plunder might be put into effect.

The question of succession has, we believe, been long since settled with our Government; and one of the implied or understood conditions of our recent treaties has been, that we would support the cause of the heir—Kurruck Singh. The rivals in the field against him may be divided into three classes—the followers of No Nahal Singh, those of Shere Singh, and those of the European Generals. This latter class, had M. Allard been alive, would have been the most formidable; but whether General Ventura has obtained that *degree of influence and power to be able to settle the question of succession, may be doubted.* We do not mean to say that the gallant General himself looks to the guddhee; but it has of late years been believed, that whoever of the rivals should have the support of Allard or Ventura would, without British troops opposed, ascend the throne, and become the ruler of the Punjab.

By recent treaty we are pledged to support the heir of Runjeet, in the possession of the territories guaranteed to the Maharaj, as a stipulation for his support of us in our Cabul schemes. The treaties published to the world do not state who is the heir, and the late Maharajah was particularly careful in avoiding all allusions to such a person. Our troops at Ferozepore and Loodianah will doubtless advance; and the energy and firmness of Mr. Clerk, in charge of our Political relations with the Court, is a warranty that British interests and British influence will not be lost sight of.

The death of Runjeet at such a juncture, is another of the lucky events which attend Lord Auckland, who is undoubtedly "a most fortunate man;" for it has opened to us a direct route to Cabul, through a country abounding in supplies, and free from the impediments which, though they have been surmounted by our Army, will offer serious interruption to its efficiency. Had not our troops been surrounding the territories of the deceased Rajah, some of the rival tribes might have sought for succour from their neighbours. Dost Mahommed would assuredly have made an incursion to recover Peshawur, and the ruler of Cashmere would have declared himself independent. These events cannot now take place. The death of Runjeet Singh will enlarge our sphere of diplomacy; by it all our ties, as far as the Maharajah's personal feelings and treaties were concerned, are absolved and we are free to enter into such engagements with his heir as may best please ourselves—and with a conviction that he must grant his assent, as the price of his throne.

The revenues of the Punjab are estimated at two crores of rupees; but the late Maharajah is supposed to have been immensely rich. Naturally most avaricious, he had for years horded up his gains, collected from every quarter of his dominions, whilst his expenditure was restricted to a Bentinck parsimony. The private character of Runjeet Singh was immoral and vicious. Addicted to the indulgence of every appetite, unknown to restraint, and never subject to any curb but that of sickness—the result of debauchery, he lived for himself alone. His name will not be handed down to posterity, except for his martial qualities; he was a good soldier, fearless of his own person, quick at discerning an advantage, and ready to apply his resources. The niceties of political economy were not studied or thought of at his Council board. If a portion of territory was backward in revenues, a farmer was sought who would pay down a certain sum, fixed by the cupidity of the Rajah; in consideration of which he was placed in possession, his tenure depending on the will of the Maharaj—who was not proof against intrigue, if supported by an offer of money, jewels, shawls, or horses. His passion for the latter was notorious; and the stratagems to which he would resort to obtain possession of an animal he coveted, would better belong to the highwayman or swindler, than to the Ruler of a country in nation. We have not heard of any events within the Punjab, consequent to the demise of the Maharaj; the news had reached the Governor General, but time has not elapsed for the arrival of the regular dak.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JUNE 29.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.---The following extract of a letter from Jubbulpore, gives an account of a very serious accident which occurred to Captain Wheatley, of the 5th Cavalry, a Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of the Nerbudda:---

"Captain Wheatley had gone out close to this on a well-known Hathnee and feel in with a Tiger; when getting near, the Tiger charged, and only being slightly hit made good his charge, when real skrimmage took place between the animals, Captain W. having enough to do to keep himself in the howdah; after a time they parted; the Tiger, having much the worst of it, went off a few yards, evidently distressed (and no wonder for his ribs were stove in) when all being as W. supposed, quiet, he stood up to load, when suddenly the Elephant resumed her rolling, pitching W. headforemost out of the howdah, on which the Elephant run up to him and kicked him, but not severely, and before she could repeat her intention, the Mahout was able to guide her off—damage W.'s face scratched, right knee bruised, and left wrist sprained, both stocks of his guns broken at the grasp—being so completely hors de combat he retired. Lieut. Banks and Murdock then proceeded and found the Tiger stiff, evidently killed by the Elephant, as W. had only put two balls into his shoulder, neither of which would have been immediately fatal. The Elephant is scratched on the forehead, a little on the neck, and a bite on one of her hind legs, but nothing serious."

We remember any instance of similar conduct on the part of the elephant---but her attack on Captain W. must have arisen from the great state of excitement which her conflict with the Tiger had caused and prevented her distinguishing friend from foe---the Captain may thank his stars for his escape.

The Steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, with the *Jellinghee* flat in tow, started on Saturday last, with Government stores, &c. for Assam: Mr. Smith has gone as passenger in her.—*July* 1.

The Barque *Argyle* from Sydney the 21st April, and which arrived here on the 23d ultimo, reports the loss of the *Aliquis*, Captain Bell, from Sydney bound to this port---the Bankshall report states, she struck on a reef off Cape York in Torres' Straits on the night of the 15th May---on the 16th she was visited by the ships *Orient* and *Henry Wellesley*, the commanders of which vessels rendered her every assistance, and used their best endeavours to get her off, but without effect. On the 18th the crew and passengers were taken out and put on board the *Argyle*, and the stranded vessel set on fire and abandoned. There were two horses on board the *Aliquis* for Captain Bowman in Calcutta, which were shot previous to the vessel being abandoned on the 18th. The names of the passengers who have arrived here on the *Argyle* are, we are informed, the following:---Mrs. Cell, Lieutenant Eager, and Reverend Mr. Sullivan, from Sydney.—*Ibid.*

The following is an extract from a letter just received—it gives a melancholy list of casualties from the effects of the sun:---

"My latest news from Shikarpore is dated 6th June. A melancholy event occurred Lieutenant Corny. H. M. 17th Foot and forty-nine Europeans started from Buckhur for Shikarpore. He, with twelve of the men, lost their way and remained under a tree all day. Natives were sent out to look for them, and in the course of the day seven Europeans were brought in dead. Lieutenant Corny died the following day two of the party not found but of course dead---the remaining three were brought in such a state as to require their being sent to Bukhur immediately---the sun killed them all. Lieutenant Chalmer's, 43d N. I., Mr. Jervis, 42d, a Subadar and nine Sepoys died in one day somewhere on this Bagh, I imagine from the same cause. The heat is described as dreadful, 115 in tents and 100 in a house with tatties; two Native Officers of a small detachment B—— of Troops sent against a small neighbouring Fort, concealed themselves behind a wall and would not go on calling out, we are carried on to be butchered by the Baloochees, P—— of the 48th brought into Camp only 1800 maunds of grain out of 8000---he is ordered to join his Corps I hear."---*July* 2.

ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS MAGISTRATE'S COURT.---JUNE 2, 1839.

FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

The Magistrate of Tirhoot, a few months ago, forwarded a Mahomedan in custody to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs stating that the individual was branded in the forehead, as is customary with the convicts in the Allipore jail; and as he was a stranger, and could not render a satisfactory account of himself, the Tirhoot Magistrate under suspicion sent him to the Superintendant of the Allipore jail.

The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs sent back the prisoner to the Magistrate of Tirhoot, requesting him to take the prisoner's statement of himself, and if he considered that there were sufficient grounds, then to recommit him on a specific charge as an escaped felon, and forward him to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Magistrate of Tirhoot, in conformity with this precept, examined the prisoner, who said, that he was a native of Tirhoot; that his parents in his infancy had sold him to an Indigo Planter in Tirhoot, and with the purchase money, defrayed their expences to Calcutta. On the demise of the gentleman to whom he was sold, he obtained his liberty, and came down to Calcutta in search of his parents, whom he found residing in Hatteewallah Gully; they recognized him by his name which had been tattooed on his forehead. Subsequently, he obtained employment in Calcutta, and was sent up to Tirhoot in charge of some mercantile boats, where he was arrested on suspicion. His parents, he added, have died since his arrest.

The Magistrate examined his forehead, but the branding being in the Nagree characters, no one present could read them. The Magistrate consequently ordered him to be released, and security taken for his reappearance, should he ever be required hereafter. The prisoner added, that he was willing to serve as a peon in the Nazir's guard, where there was a vacancy, and the Nazir added that whilst in his custody, the prisoner had performed satisfactorily the duties of the situation for which he applied. The Magistrate therefore nominated him to it.—*Ibid.*

At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday, it was resolved, in regard to bills of lading for Liverpool and other outports of Great Britain, that the freight in future be made payable in cash, less 60 days discount, at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of arrival, on proof of due delivery of the goods.—*July* 3.

By an advertisement in a preceding column, it will be seen that the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend this day of eight per cent. per annum on its past six months' transactions: this is, we are sorry to find, a falling off of about two per cent. since its last half year's dividend, whereas the Union Bank is expected to make a dividend at the next Half Yearly Meeting to be held on the 15th instant of ten or eleven per cent.—*July* 4.

THE HINDOO.—No. 3.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—Having briefly described in my last number the nature of the ceremonies observed immediately after the birth of a Hindoo, I now proceed to give an account of *arnoprasan*—the next ceremony of any consequence. It generally takes place when the child is six months old, but should any domestic occurrence of a disastrous nature intervene, it is prolonged to a latter period. This is the first day on which the child receives its name according to certain astronomical calculations, which the strength of natural reason is unable to reach, and is made to swallow a few grains of rice boiled either by the officiating Bramin or procured from any place of holy sanctity. Families residing in Calcutta and its vicinity generally resort to *Kally Ghaut* for the performance of this ceremony, where the priests attached to the shrine, availing themselves of this (to them) golden opportunity, never fail to extort from their ignorant votaries as much as they possibly can. People, therefore, to elude their lynx-eyed vigilance, are often compelled, in spite of religious compunction, to have recourse to fraud and artifice for obtaining this sanctified morsel. Previous to the administering of the rite, the father of the child is required to perform a *Bhiddy Shraddo* so called from its having a tendency to multiply generation. The process of this ceremony is as follows: a certain quantity of rice, *tila*, fruits, sweetmeats, &c. &c., together with a few pieces of cloth being arranged in proper order on the ground, the Bramin after offering oblations to the manes of ancestors and deities, utters a few *muntras* which the father repeats verbatim, though for the most part ignorant of their meaning. When the ceremony is brought to a close the priest demands his *dhukkina* or gift, which being presented him he departs with all the things that are considered the necessary accompaniments of this Shraddho. After a little while the guests, who are invited previously, begin to make their appearance in motley groups, when preparations for a dinner being made, they are called in to convey to their alimentary canals whatever they may deem most delicious and palatable. In return for this hospitable treat, each of the guests makes a present of a few rupees to the child, which is brought before the assembled audience of rank and fashion, decorated with all the new ornaments bestowed upon it by its parents and relatives. In families having respectable connections, the grant of a talook, a house, &c. &c. is sometimes made to the infant. This forms the epilogue of *arnaparsan*, without which the child is not permitted to use any eatables offered by its friends.

The next ceremony to which I shall have occasion to advert, is distinguished by the name of *kurnabed*, or the perforation of the under part of the ear. This operation is esteemed of pre-eminent importance, inasmuch as no Hindoo who is at all sensitive as to the purity of caste would condescend to take food from the dishes of him who has not undergone it. This ceremony takes place in odd years and is considered much in the light of a demi-domestic salvation. When the day is appointed, a barber comes in and with a silver or gold pin perforates both the ears of the body. The same rites are also solemnized on this as on the occasion of *arnaparsan*, and in the case of the Bramins the perforation of the ear and the assumption of sacerdotal dignity are most simultaneous. From this day the Brahmins begin to put on that sacred thread which is the only tangible badge of their superiority both in this as well as in the world to come; but as this important observance is attended with numerous other rites of a secondary nature, all calculated to ensure endless felicity, I think it advisable to treat of it in a separate communication.

No. 4.

When a Hindoo arrives at the age of five, his parents generally consult a Bramin for ascertaining a lucky day when the boy may be sent to *Patshala* for education. On the day appointed he wears new apparel, perhaps the first time in his life, (for it is not an uncommon thing to see boys of six or seven years of age go naked,) and begins to learn the alphabet, not by pronouncing the letter, as is the case in almost all the civilized countries under the sun, but by writing them on the ground with chalk. As every ray of mental illumination has been on the authority of the Veds carefully excluded from the Hindoo females, they are altogether unqualified to assist in any way in the education of their children, but the males occasionally endeavour to supply this desideratum by making them repeat the alphabet and a few *slokes* by rote. After being initiated into the simple letters the boy learns the compounds and afterwards the names of individuals, villages, rivers, &c. &c. He first begins to write on the leaves of a palm tree, then on these of a plantain tree, and finally on paper. During these different stages of elementary instructions, his rate of schooling varies from one to eight annas a month. Rich families always employ a Gooroomoshoy.* who, in addition to boarding and lodging, is allowed a small salary. The hours of attendance in a *Patshala* are from seven to ten o'clock in the morning, but after a refreshment of four or five hours, the boys again return and continue to read or write till the dusk of the evening. Twice in a day, the boys are made to stand up and repeat the numeration and multiplication tables, beginning from unit and procuring to *puns kahuns*, and so on. If a boy comes at a late hour he is often compelled to pay a fine called *Haatgundy*, which consists of a few cowries, and on the occasion of a Hindoo holyday, almost all the scholars, be their circumstance ever so poor, are required to give a pice or two to their venerable pedagogue, to enable him to defray the expences of the festival. In default of payment the scholar incurs the displeasure of his Gooroomoshoy, and is perhaps confined for an hour or two. Independent of these perquisites, the pupils, when asking leave of their master to take their tiffin, are always ordered to bring him a few *chilums* of tobacco.

After the elementary course of instruction is completed, the boy learns how to address a letter to his superiors, to draw up an agreement or contract and transact the Zemindarry affairs. He is likewise initiated into the mysteries of Hindoo etiquette, which teaches him how to bow to his parents and the Bramins, and how to appear to advantage in society. Considering the advance the Hindos have made in civilization, we are inclined to give them much credit for setting a just value on the arts of polished life.

The Hindoo schoolmasters are great friends to flagellation. They always punish their boys with a cane for the least fault, and in particular cases, the truant is obliged to stand on one leg with a brick or stone in both hands till he is completely exhausted

The system of education which obtains in the Hindoo Schools is extremely defective, inasmuch as it does not embrace any branch of study which is at all adapted to the gradual development of the genius of a boy and the improvement of his understanding. All that we can reasonably expect from a Gooroomoshoy is a knowledge of the fundamental rules of common arithmetic and the simple rudiments of orthography, in which he himself is often deficient. As far as my own experience goes, I blush to state that I have not met with one teacher in a hundred who can write a common letter with grammatical accuracy. His moral principles are in keeping with his intellectual acumen: instead of engrafting on the minds of his pupils the germs of sound morality, virtue and probity, he gradually seduces them into vicious habites which in maturer years serve like a radical malady to corrupt the whole moral system.

"Formless themselves reforming to pretend
As if confusion could disorder mend."

*The Schoolmaster

No. 5.

In my last number I treated of the education of a Hindoo in *Patshala*, and the advance he can reasonably hope to make from the simplest rudiments to the acquisition of knowledge adapted to ennoble our understanding and purify our moral principles. I will now proceed to give a brief sketch of the Hindoo system of marriage—its consequences and influence on society: but before I enter on an enumeration of the numerous ceremonies connected with this important domestic concern, it would not perhaps be amiss to consider *a priori* how far the matrimonial alliance in this country has a tendency to promote real bliss.

A happy mariage combines in it all those soft endearments of life, those tender susceptibilities of the heart and the mutual reciprocation of generous sympathy, which cannot fail to open "a little heaven" in the breasts of the wedded partners of sound minds and affectionate hearts. It not only produces on excellent fellow feeling, and imparts a relish to all our social enjoyments, but it likewise, in its halcyon career, feeds continually on "nectar and ambrosia, and sports on a bed of roses." In the conjugal union, love identifies souls, and creates those new objects of attachment which constitute the true beatitude of life amidst the present chequered state of human society. That eminent philosopher, Lord Bacon, speaking of the enjoyments of a happy marriage, thus felicitously expresses himself: "it halves griefs and doubles joy." But the reverse is just the case in this country. We have almost daily proofs before our eyes of the philosopher's assertion being absolutely belied by the ordinary practice of the Hindoos, amongst whom sordid calculation of self-interest overbalances all considerations of genuine love. Parties are affianced together with as much indifference as cattle are yoked together. Marriage is not considered in this country, as a fulfilment of one of the noblest ends of existence, which bears the stamp of divine sanction, but is rather viewed in the light of a mere traffic. It does not proceed from *inclination* but from absolute *necessity*. Persons are united in wedlock not of their own free acord, but by the compulsion of their parents who dispose of their children, that are to live together till death, with the same unconcern as they dispose of their chattels.

It was a favourite saying of Lord Lyttleton, that marriage is a mere lottery, and to no country does this remark apply with greater appositeness than to Hindoosthan, where on account of the immense colossus of superstition and the quadruple divison of men into castes, not to speak of minor subdivisions, conjugal union exerts a baneful influence on the welfare and improvement of society. It is preposterous to suppose that a matrimonial alliance, formed and consummated without the consent of the parties to be thus united, can be a source of domestic felicity! Hence we see continual jealousy and feuds swallow up every sense of moral obligation and stifle the tender affections of the heart. Can genuine love exist there, where both the parties are exposed to every species of domestic broil, and the keenest of earthly disappointments? Can milk and honey flow from those hearts which had not been endeared to each other by unalterable attachment? Let those who have studied the present state of native society, in all its ramifications, answer for us.

If we admit that the people of this country enjoy, in a high degree, the real blessings of the connubial union, it would be difficult for us to account for those numerous acts of turpitude which are unscrupulously committed in spite of the plighted vows of a marriage compact. As a Hindoo I have had many opportunities afforded me of observing the disposition, and propensities of my countrymen, and as far as I have been able *to form an estimate of their character, I am force I to acknowledge that they are sadly deficient in virtuous affections, reciprocal regard, and public decorum.* To elucidate this point, I need only remark, that nine-tenths, or ninety-nine-hundreths of the married male population of this country are, notwithstanding their early marriage, in the habit of keeping concubines; and the consequences resulting from the prevalence of this immoral and unnatural custom, are the commission of crimes of the blackest dye. Debauchery, dissipation and seduction are suffered to usurp the prerogatives of constancy, temperance, chastity and love, without which the married state acts like a cancer within' and

"Eats like a subtle worm its envenomed way;
Preys on the heart and rots the tender core."

My observations have extended further than I originally intended, but as the subject is one, which from the serious considerations it involves, ought to be repeatedly agitated, till the desired effect is produced, I will resume it in my next number and examine it in a political point of view.

A HINDOO.

BENGAL HURKARU,---JULY, 1,

We were extremely happy to find, when the *Friend of India* reached us on Thursday, that the notice we had taken of his former week's article on the new Magistrate Act, had not been without its desired effect. Our contemporary has again devoted three columns, of his widely read Journal, to the subject, and we hope he will second us in keeping it before the public. We assure him we will willingly sacrifice ourselves to the severity of his reproofs, the keenness of his wit, and his want of judgment in applying them, if he will only moot the matter in any way. We have a perfect confidence in the result of the proposed Act being throughly discussed; we feel that it must be its rejection or modification, and if we achieve this we shall think lightly of the inflictions we may bring upon ourselves from the caustic pen of any ready writer. The *Friend* says that we promised to be "strenuous" in our opposition but not "intemperate," and he then quotes two lines from two columns, to prove "a fresh instance of the difference between promise and performance. We did certainly call the new act, "an abortion of Government, conceived (not *conceived* Good *Friend*) in the lust of despotic power, and brought forth, like other bastards, without a blush." If we startled our contemporary from his sympathy in the dead level of common place, by this language, we hope he will regain his equanimity by reading a column from some other paper; but if his modesty was shocked, he may depend upon it, it was not at the draperied "figure" we put before him, but at the naked truth. Why did not our *Friend* attempt to show the "bastard" legitimate? To this we invited and still invite him. But no; he has fairly admitted, at least by very strong implication, that we have given this offshoot a proper name. He did this in a former number, when, instead of grappling with the question, he thus disposed of it. "A question has been raised, whether the new law does not infringe the Authority of Parliament, by repealing some of its Acts. But we have been too much accustomed to make light of the wisdom and omnipotence of Parliament, since we obtained a Legislative Council of our own, to feel much surprize at this fresh exercise of the dispensing power."

The point made by our cotemparary in his last number is, that we have suddenly changed sides, and that our articles now are strangely inconsistent with those written some months ago. If the *Friend of India* should have the good fortune to live before the public as long as we have lived, he will acquire an experience of the value of consistency which will disincline him to believe readily, against whomever made, the charge he now prefers; and when he thinks he has discovered it, he will apply what acumen he may possess in making sure of his ground. We quarrelled with him, for the style of levity in which he treated the subject we were discussing, and for the contempt with which he spoke of the lower orders. He has adopted what is called the *tu quoque* argument, which, he should remember, is never one of justification. The charges we made against him remain intact. He has, if we may so express ourselves, pleaded to the jurisdiction. He in fact says, we are not ourselves pure and cannot try him. Upon this point we are ready to meet the *Friend of India*, and if we do so, showing the utter worthlessness, because inapplicability, of the evidence he has adduced against us, it is not because we believe it would impose on the public any more than it can have imposed on the sagacity of our cotemporary, but because the character of a paper ought to be as free from stain as the character of an individual, and as jealously defended. It is not enough to know that a charge is false. You must court the fullest enquiry, or you are suspected. We shall reprint, therefore, a passage quoted from our paper of the 22d December, and which is the first witness called by our prosecutor.

"The absurdity of putting such vast machinery in motion, in order to try a poor naked wretch for stealing *two old slippers*, most probably overvalued at six annas, is not greater than the injustice of keeping a poor wretch in prison for such an offence, perhaps three months before trial, and then awarding him an additional month or two after trial. We have, over and over again, offered our suggestions for remedying this nuisance to judges, nuisance to juries, cruelty to the innocent, and excess of severity to the guilty."

We *repeat* in June what we said in December, and we ask any one of common sense and justice, whether there be any thing in it inconsistent with our opposition to the new Magistrate act? But we will also bring forward the second witness against us, as the observations we shall have to make will be applicable to both. On the 23d of April we wrote:---

"It never can be well, to expose the gravity of the judicial function, and the solemn tribunals of criminal judicature, to ridicule; but there is scarcely to be found, in the wild emanations of Hood's fancy, anything more absurd or preposterous, than the spectacle of a Judge, with a salary of £8,000 per annum, a tribunal, that altogether may coast a crore or two, one grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen another jury of twelve gentlemen, taken from arduous and important affairs, a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, a clerk of the Crown, a cryer of the Court, &c. &c. all, set in array, to try a poor, naked wretch, whom *natesunda-fama* has instigated to the crime of pilfering a tin shaving pot overvalued at three annas. We defy either poet or painter, to invent any thing more absurd, than all this. The romance of real life, is said to be more strange than that of fiction; t'

Digitized by Google
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

absurdities of real life, put fiction to the blush. How poor and commonplace, are the extremes of Hood's "imagining" compared with the solemn mockery of the Supreme Court, with all its pride, pomp, and circumstance, sitting in judgement upon a naked wretch, charged with stealing—a tin shaving pot valued at three annas."

These are the passages with which our contemporary endeavour to turn our weapons against ourselves. When they were written we were, as we still are, of opinion, that the system of trying petty cases in the Supreme Court, is "absurd and preposterous." *But why? because there is another and an inferior tribunal, in which they ought to be tried, and because the* "pride, pomp, and circumstance of the Supreme Court" *ought to yield such cases to the Court of Quarter Sessions.* That we never contemplated the *abolishment* of *juries* though we quarrelled with the extravagant and inconvenient system that was working need not rest upon our present assertion. Our cotemporary has quoted, and we have requoted above, our language of the 22d of December. "We have over and over again offered our suggestions for remedying this nuisance to judges, nuisance to juries, cruelty to the innocent, and excess of severity to the guilty." We challenge reference to those suggestions, from time to time, for a period much longer than the *Friend of India* has had an existence. It will be found that they have had for their object the bringing into operation, for public justice and public convenience, an inferior Court which exists by law, though in a trance; not dead, but sleeping. *If of that Court a Jury had been no part* then indeed should we now be inconsistent. The *Friend of India* approves in unmeasured terms a Bill that seeking to remedy *inconvenience*, would do it by sacrificing a portion of the constitution, and place arbitrary power in one man from whom there shall be no appeal. We, fully admitting the inconvenience that is to be cured, would infinitely prefer the evil to the remedy. Because then, we have advertized the necessity of reform in the arrangements for executing justice, and cried aloud for it, and are not content---as how can any Englishman be---with the measure proposed, we are to be charged with presenting to the public different views within six months on this most important subject. We asked for a little wholesome medicine, and because we decline having our head cut off! we are whimsical! forsooth, and inconsistent! No doubt we said "something, if only experimentally, must be done before the next session," but will any man in India, but the *Friend of India*, believe that we contemplated war to the knife against the constitution, or doubt that we were startled by the audacious attack upon it. It is true that we could not say with Rolla—"We seek no change," but most emphatically may we now re-echo the remainder of his answer to the invaders, "and least of all, such change as you would bring us." We have said that our cotemporary has used the *tu quoque* argument. He says, "you charge me with levity in this serious matter. I don't say I can disprove it, but I will show you, that you have had your joke too." If our *Friend* did not know before, we hope he will understand now, that we directed the lightning of *our* wit against inferior cases being tried in a Superior Court, and that he has directed *his* against the necessity of any court at all, for he cannot seriously call a single magistrate, probably without a professional education---The Court. That he may have said something, or felt something about the propriety of a second magistrate, we do not deny. He supports, however, a Bill that destroys juries and refuses appeal, that gives the power to imprison for one year, and that he only likes less than he otherwise would, because he finds it will not justify transportation. He says:---

"We have defended the present Act, because we believe it will be advantageous to the Judges of the Supreme Court, to the grand and petty Juries, and to the community at large, and beneficial to offenders. The former it will relieve from an intolerable burden; from a nuisance; while the culprit will be exonerated from a protracted imprisonment."

Now really we see no cause why if these reasons be sufficient to justify the proposed measure, they should not justify a much more extended abolishment of juries, and establishment of irresponsible "Court!" We have no doubt the Judges at home find it as much a "burden" and "nuisance" to go down to the Old Baily, as the Judges here do to try "larcenous coolies," and that the gentlemen and tradesmen of the city of London would be quite as happy to be excused from the duties of jurymen as the gentlemen and tradesman of Calcutta.

Our cotemporary continues:---

Whether the power of awarding punishment shall be consigned to one or two magistrates, or whether there shall be an appeal to the Quarter Session, is not germane to the argument between us and the *Harkaru*, whether the Cooly has an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury."

We beg to assure the *Friend of India*, that this *is* most germane to one question between us, viz., whether he be right in supporting a Bill that, is as arbitrary as language can make it, or we, in opposing it because it goes a very great deal further, than the necessity which called for *some* alteration requires. It *is* too, most germane to the question, "whether the cooly has an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury," rather we should say *it is the question itself*, for if we admit the legality of an arbitrary power, we deny the right. We suppose that the *Friend of India* will admit that the larcenous cooly is a *subject*. We prefer that word in his most important proposition "*has the subject an indefeasible right to the time honoured institution of a jury?*" We answer---Yes!---indefeasibly by any power but the three states of the realm. Our cotemporary says that in a public question like the present we should avoid all approach to personal allusions. We admit the truth of this, and our error, if we have been personal. We took up this question as one of public interest here, and as we believe of paramount importance, to every subject of Great Britain wherever located we should be sorry to be diverted from it by any inferior consideration.

The following is the result of the Opium sale held at the Exchange yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	2,292	305	2 5	278 6 0	638,035
Benares..	798	305	300	303 12 5	229,375

The prices obtained evince a still lingering confidence in the article and a strong impression that the trade will in some shape or other be revived.

This alone can account for the animation at which the bids for Patna run up from 245 to 305 per chest, keeping in recollection that there will be about a lakh of chests of Opium, including LIN's seizure, ready for sale by this time twelve months. We say "sale" for some persons, who are well informed, think the Emperor, in his clemency, will restore the 20,000 chests by and bye; although others again seem disposed to consider such a refund would partake of the character of all refunds, differing only in the slight particular, that in this case the receiver would probably be more coy and reluctant than the giver. Parties interested ought, however, to ascertain with as little delay as may be practicable, what the Emperor's real intentions are; for so long as any doubt exists, it will operate to postpone the settlement in other quarters.

The Government, we conclude, must be agreeably disappointed by the result. For ourselves, we thought 150 Rs. would have been nearer the mark ---*July* 2.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the following arrivals, viz. the *Marinus*. Gallerand, from Bourbon 25th May and the Mauritius 1st June; the *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, from Bombay 12th June; the *Courier*, Smith, from London 9th March, and the *Antores*, Jones, from Moulmein 20th June.—*June* 4.

We have been favoured with perusal of a letter and papers from itio de Janeiro to the 24th April. The former states, that an unfortunate occurrence had taken place between H. M. S. *Stag* and the Brazillian Government, which had created a very bad feeling towards our countrymen there. The particulars are given in the *Journal de Commercio* which is published in the Portuguse language. We will obtain a translation for to morrow. We have marked in the *Rio Circular*, a well conducted monthly publication, some interesting commercial information, which will be found in another column.—*Ibid.*

We republished yesterday, from a Bombay Paper a letter addressed to the Editor by a Mr. Lewis, the defendant on a recent trial for *crim. con.*: but were unable to accompany it by a few remarks, which the case seems to us to call for and which we now supply. Those who have read the trial will have observed that the unfortunate Lady implicated, was driven to adopt the measure, which for ever blights her character and seals her ruin, by a persecution of the most odious kind, by systematic attempts to force upon her religious reading and religious exercise to the exclusion of general literature, and of all innocent amusements. Such conduct cannot indeed justify the breach of a sacred obligation and the desertion of her children; but it certainly may be urged in mitigation of her offence, and palliates in some degree that of her seducer. He has no right, however, to expect that his conduct having become the subject of legal investigation and legal punishment, will escape the just comments of the press, for such examples as he has set are pernicious to society, and it is the duty of a public journalist to hold them up to public reprobation, to the extent that may be consistent with truth and justice, and that degree of moderation and forbearance which human frailty demands from every writer in treating of the errors of his frail fellow-mortal; but a journalist has no right whatever, because a man has violated one moral law, to violate another in order to persecute him and hunt him down like a wild beast. Now, the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* has done this towards Mr. Lewis. He has stated to the public that this person addressed a letter to a lady so disgustingly indecent as to be unfit to be printed. The accused denies this, and challenges the proof, by the publication of the letter, which he declares is free from one indelicate expression. What is the Editor's answer? Why that "*any* letters from Mr. Lewis for his guilty paramour must be disgusting." What miserable shuffling! We have said already that the defendant in this case is amenable to the laws and to public opinion for his *actual offence*; but on what principle of law or of morals can an Editor be justified in heaping upon his head another which he has not committed? There is something not only opposed to law and to morality in such a proceeding, but it is to the last degree unmanly---it is a species of cowardly trampling upon a man who is already down, which, like all excessive visitations of offences, is calculated to defeat its own object and to produce a re-action and create a sympathy in favour of those whom the Editor would exclude for ever from the benefit of such feelings. We confess that such conduct appears to us unchristian as it is unmanly and unjustifiable; and we hope it will meet with the reprobation of some of our brother journalists. We have not, we cannot have, the slightest inclination to shield Mr. Lewis (of whom we know nothing but what is unfavorable, namely that he is the defendant in an action for *crim. con.*) from the just comments of the Press; but that he has committed an offence for which he is now suffering and is likely to suffer still more severely, is no reason why he should be made the victim of falsehood and calumny, and charged with offences he has not committed. The guilty parties in every case of the kind, merit reprehension and must expect to be condemned, but we must say that judging from the principal evidence on the trial, which is only partially contradicted by that of those who are of the plaintiff's way of thinking, we have seldom met with a case of the kind, the circumstances of which were more extenuating.—Ibid.

ENGLISHMAN JULY 1.

LORD AUCKLAND'S CAMP.---We hear that Lord Auckland's Camp is ordered to be prepared at Kurnaul in the first week in October, but whether for a second tour or a downward trip will depend on events still in the womb of time. As we said before, there is every probability that his Lordship will remain in the upper provinces, should the state of affairs in the North West continue to render facility of communication with the head of the Government desirable.

CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGHS.---We understand that there are more applications for Civil Service furloughs for the coming season than there are furloughs available. This was the case also last year, and caused much disappointment to several home-sick *hukoors*.

If this continues,---as there is no doubt it will, for Indians begin too feel the advantage of a trip to England on other grounds than those which concern health, ---the Government will either have to alter the furlough regulations or augment the civil strength. It is not improbable that they will sooner or latter be obliged to throw the service open altogether.---*Ibid.*

INDIGO---Letters from Jessore state that the Indigo prospects in that district are improving,---the weather having cleared up and the river fallen about two feet. The manufacturing in the factories situated in the higher lands was, in consequence, suspended for a time and was to have been resumed early in the present month.

The accounts from Bhaugulpore are not so satisfactory as the foregoing; they intimate that a north-easterly storm had considerably injured the plants in the high lands. The river had fallen, but the previous sudden rise had been attended with seriously injury to the plants in the *chur* lands, chiefly in the direction of Poornea.---*July* 2.

MOORSHEDABAD.—JUNE 29.

THE STEAMER THAMES.---The THAMES Steamer having in tow the Soorma arrived at this station on Monday evening the 24th. She left Calcutta on the morning of the 22nd. The following is a list of Passengers on her.

Mrs. Major and Miss McQuhai; Mrs. Staig; Mrs. Brietzeke Mrs. Fisher; Mrs. Ford and child; Revd. H. Fisher; C. W. Brietzeke, Esq; Dr. Stacy; M. W. Woollaston, Esq.; Ensigns Chantlor, Maling and W. H. Smith; Mr. G. Debnar, and Mr. DeMar.

Her passage of three days is the quickest we believe that has yet been made to Berhampore. During the season of the vessels playing on the river last year, we noticed the deficiency of these vessels as regards their canvass. A small sail not larger than the fug of the long boat of a ship of war was all that they had then to spread to the propitious southerly breeze that almost constantly prevails at this season of the year. Some improvement has since then, we observe taken place in the Steamer. Two additional sails, a topsail and tops gallant sail are now added and with what advantage to her own and consorts speed may be fairly assumed from her magnificent run to this place. And yet we would venture to suggest to the gallant Captain at the head of the Steam department, that the rigging of the vessel still demands more of his attention. The main yard and its superiors unaided by steam do not spread sufficient canvas to propel the steamer and her huge canvansary against the strong and increasing current now opposing itself to their upward progress. Whereas we are of opinion that her way might be increased at least two knots an hour during parts of the day if sufficient sail was allowed her. Her present sail might be increased threefold and that without any straining detrimental to her, resulting from it; whareas the saving of time in her increased velocity would shortly make good the petty outlay the additional rigging would occasion.

SUNBAD SOWDAMINI.—JULY, 3.

After having twice or thrice opposed to our inclinations, to give publicity to the letter, we have been favoured with by *an inhabitant of Baghazar* we are now able to do justice to his feelings and we beg to remark, that his solicitude, though very reasonable on the score that the abolition of the pilgrim tax draws away the fund, which defrayed the expenditure of an efficient police establishment at those sanctuaries; yet we cannot believe that the British Government will so far debase itself as to give up its protective capacity for a paltry loss of finance.

This is any thing *but* British character.

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Third Day's Drawing; Tuesday, July 2, 1839.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1108 1528 3587 3155 4522 3813 4623 and 567 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 3112 938 1485 3762 2083 4185 164 3330 14 15 3774 and 1601 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

Entitled to a Ticket each by paying 50 Rupees for the Last Day.

1753 3881 4500 3901 1529 2415 3714 3143 3910 4168 3112
843 3851 169 3445 2468 4546 2561 4229 3829 3977 1162
931 3047 4211 3223 968 4424 678 2498 94 2387 2235
2484 4650 1129 590 3907 1856 2375 450 1133 1844 3692
4027 2202 4439 4126 693 319 622 377 374 2950 2211
2530 2482 2740 1611 182 4071 3762 3447 1585 2496 2495
2246 2726 3246 1822 2585 4353 5 2 488 3390 3641 4944
3903 1899 3791 4316 2732 4693 4485 1485 2490 2216 811
805 2903 4658 1795 3256 1131 3437 719 4214 342 1574
3960 3762 1071 3723 1130 3988 200 2497 1576 3535 291
4258 1974 3401 4314 354 2027 325 2644 3439 55 2658
2414 4235 3030 3874

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER,—JULY, 11.

ARRIVAL.—July 10th, Ship *Thames*, Capt. W. Marques, from London ———, and Gravesend 9th March.

Passengers.---For Calcutta.—Major White, 3d Dragoons; Capt. Mansell, and Cornet O'Connor, 16th Lancers; Capt. Dare and Ensign Robson, 3d Foot; Mr. Cooper, B. C. S.; Ensign Gaynor, 9th Foot. Lt. Leghorn, 44th Foot; Messrs. D Turnbull, —. Turnbull, Mr. Bailey, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Stuart, B. N. I; Messrs. Bucher, Towney, Robertson, Mair and Lambert, Artillery; Mr. Martin, Surgeon; Mr. Henry White; Mr. Waggenderber, Merchant.

For Madras.—8 Ladies and 1 Child, Ensign Gubbin, 62d Regt.; Mr. Hart, M. N. I.; Mr. Chemma Assistant Surgeon.

We are glad to find that the *Guillardon*, Captain Rapson, has let most of her accomodations since her arrival in Madras; but she has still two cabins vacant. The Passengers embark on Saturday, and she is expected to sail on Sunday morning. The following Cuddy Passengers proceed to Hobart Town on the *Guillardon*.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan, Miss Stewart, Honorable Mr. Talbot, Colonel Briton, Lt. Airey, R. Hicks, Esq. Asst. Surg., Dr. Macfarland, R. Clerke, junr., and Lt. Mockler.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 5th July 1839.

No. 102.—The Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay having communicated to this Government the high sense entertained by His Honour in Council of the gallant conduct displayed by a Havildar's Guard of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, in defence of the Treasury at Malwan, when attacked by a large party of armed marauders on the 22d of March last; and having recommended that the Havildar, Naick, and Sepoys who composed the Guard shall receive some suitable marks of approbation for the persevering bravery with which they defended their Post; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication in General Orders of the circumstances which led to this result. It appears that a body of about 150 Men, of whom 40 were armed with Matchlocks, the remainder with Swords and other weapons, advanced stealthily upon the Post of Malwan at 3 A. M. on the 23d of March last. Having first entered the Sepoy Lines, they there found Havildar Venkatapu ty and Sepoy Venkatasawmy; the former received a mortal wound—the Sepoy, having refused to point out the situation of the Collector's house and Treasury, was tied to a tree, very severely wounded, and there left. The attack upon the Treasury was then commenced, and continued till after day light, Mr. W. Courtney, the Assistant Magistrate, was present at the station, and in addition to the Havildar's Guard; a Naick and 6 Sebandies assisted in the defence while their ammunition (10 rounds) lasted. No impression was made upon the Post; and three distinct and determined charges having been repelled by the heavy fire from the small Guard the assailants fled. Their loss was ascertained in the course of the day to amount to 16 killed, 20 wounded and 107 prisoners. That of the brave defenders of the Post two were killed and two wounded, including the casualties in the lines.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the gallant service performed on the above occasion, to promote Havildar Mahomed Esoph, General Number 142, to be a Jemadar, to take rank from the 23d of March last, and to be borne supernumerary until absorbed by a vacancy in the 18th Regiment Native Infantry. His Lordship in Council is gratified to confirm that Naick Mahomed Sahib and Sepoy Venkatasawmy have since been advanced Regimentally to the rank respectively of Havildar and Naick. The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that, in whatever way they may become casualties, except by discharge or dismissal from the service, the regulated pension of the rank to which they may have severally attained shall be granted to the nearest heirs of the above named Jemadar, Havildar, and Naick, as well as to those of the whole of the Sepoys present on that occasion, whose names are contained in the subjoined List.

General Number.	Rank and Names.		3d Class under 16 Years Service.	Remarks
234	Private	Ramasawmy	1	
336	"	Permaloo	2	
642	"	Vencatachellum	3	
649	"	Permaloo	4	
655	"	Pariah	5	
666	"	Narrain Sawmy	6	
689	"	Chinniah	7	
699	"	Sheik Kurreem	8	
707	"	Madurasootoo	9	
718	"	Qaidar Bhadshah	10	
742	"	Meer Joothla Ulla	11	
747	"	Ulle Khan	12	

The heir of the deceased Havildar Venketaputty has been already pensioned.

S. W. STEEL, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CEYLON HERALD,—JULY 2.

THE HONBLE J. F. STODDART Esq. Second Puisne Justice and the Honble J. J. STAPLES Esq Deputy Queen's Advocate left Colombo yesterday morning for the Northern Circuit.

The *Tigris*, Captain Symmonds arrived yesterday in the Roads—she left London on the 19th of February and the Cape 22d May,—Passengers---A. Eden Esq. and Mrs. Eden, Rev. T. Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Miss Rudd. Major Bonour and Lieutenant Oastheden Ceylon Rifles, Dr. Robertson Staff Surgeon, Mrs. Venn and family, Messrs. Power, Gibb, Reid, Tyttler and Wilson.

We understand that Her Majesty's Ship *Volage*, which arrived at Trincomalie from Bombay, had on board the other Brass Gun taken at Aden---the whole three are to be sent home as presents to the Queen the first favourable opportunity.

The following is the result of the Government Monthly sale of Cinnamon which took place yesterday.

SALE 1st JULY 1839.

2d Sort.

185 Bales..... 1836 .....at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.
125 " ..... " .....no offer.

3d Sort.

60 Bales..... 1837 .....9¼*d* to 13½*d* per lb.
24 Boxes.....1832 1834 ..... no offer.

COLOMBO PRICE CURRENT.—JUNE 19.

Descriprion.	*Per*	*Prices.*		*Stocks.*
		s. d.	*s. d.*	
Arrack.....	125 Impl. galls.	90 *a*	100	moderate
Bees Wax.....	lb.	1 *a*	1 3	scarce
Betel Nut.....	cwt.	5 *a*	7	moderate
Cardamoms	lb.	7 *a*	9	scarce
Cinnamon (Govt.)				
1st sort.....	"	3 6½		"
2d "	"	2 ½*a*	2 1½	moderate
3d "	"	9½*a*	1 2	"
Coffee (unpicked)..	cwt.	57 *a*	60*	scarce
Copperas	500 lbs.	45		"
Cocoanuts.....	1000	35 *a*	37 6	"
Coir. (Yarn)	500 lbs.	28 *a*	30	abundant
Junk.....	"	36 *a*	40	"
Rope.....	"	45 *a*	52 6	"
Ebony.....	"	10 6 *a*	15	none
Horns, Deer.....	"	90 *a*	97 6	"
Buffaloe.....	"	45 *a*	50	"
Ivory.....	lb.	3 6 *a*	4	"
Oils, Cocoanut....	leag. of 150 gls.	195 *a*	202 6	moderate
Gingely	"	260 *a*	280	"
Cinnamon.....	oz.	2 6		abundant
Clove.....	"	8		"
Pepper.....	parrah	9		scarce
Plumbago (in boxes)	ton.	50 *a*	60	moderate
Sapan Wood.....	500 lbs.	25 *a*	30	"

Remarks.

* Free on board 25 to 30 per cent. to be added.

The rates of Cinnamon are according to the last Government sale.

IMPORTS.

EARTHENWARE..in steady demand.
WHITE COTTONS, difficult of sale, at covering prices.
Coloured Goods of all descriptions immoveable.
LIQUORS.....Ale and Stout in moderate demand.
Wines and Spirits abundant.
METALS.....in fair demand.
OILMANSTORES, fresh Invoices can be placed readily.
PAINTS.....quite unsaleable.

EXCHANGES.

	s.	*d.*	
Bombay 30 days sight nominal	1	10½	per Co's. Rupee.
Calcutta.....	1	11½	..... "
Madras.....	1	11½ to 1 11¾	"

London Govt. 3 per cent. premium.
Ditto—Private..par to 5 per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON.

Coffee and Oil.....£5 5 per ton.
Cinnamon..... 6 10 "
Ebony and broken Stowage.....Half freight.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 16th JULY, 1839.

Arrival since our last; 18th July, Ship *Glenelg*, R. B. Shutler, Master, from Portsmouth 27th Mar.

Passengers,—Captain Scott 4th Light Dragoons in Command of the troops, and Cornets Hyder and Kirwan of the same Regt; Captain Stevens, Ensign Gordon and assistant surgeon Thomson of the 17th, Ensign Connor of the Queens and Mr. Kay Cadet of the H. C. Service, with 249 Soldiers, 3 woman and 2 Children, forming detachments of H. M. Regiments above mentioned.

The Hon'ble the Governor and his family, intend, we understand, to proceed to Poonah on or about the 23d instant.

We have not seen any communications from the Army since our last.

The *Agra Ackbar*, though giving various letters of as late dates as any that we are aware of here, has not the slightest allusion to the story of the Massacre of the Camp Followers, and we are therefore still hopeful, notwithstanding the positive way in which it was stated, that it may turn out to be a fabrication, a wicked invention of the Enemy.

The despatch of the *Euphrates* with the present mail has really been a bungled affair, and does no credit to the gentlemen in charge of the different departments with whom the matter lay. For three days the Public has been kept in a state of continual excitement, by orders and counter orders, and never a right one, the ship for any thing we know being yet in harbour, though the ultimate mail bag, according to the last order that reached us, shut at 12 o'clock yesterday. We are quite at a loss to understand, indeed it is perfectly inconceivable, how a small vessel like the *Euphrates* should have required so many days to take in her stores, and otherwise get ready for sea, when upon an emergency a line of battle ship can be got ready at home in nearly as many hours, for if we mistake not she went out of dock fully a fortnight ago, her destination was known even earlier than that and the weather, the greater part of the time, has been particularly favourable for receiving stores on board. But so it is in all our matters here, every thing is left to the last, and then we have the other Presidencies coming down upon us with thundering philippicks for our remissness and indifference. We must do our post office, however, the justice to say, that throughout all these changes and disappointments, they evinced the most laudable zeal to keep the Public timously informed, and to afford every accommodation the rules of the Establishment admitted of, and upon them no part of the blame can be fixed. We wish their neighbours had been equally exempt—According to our last report the *Euphrates* has a mail of 3074 letters, and takes Lieut Ayrton of the Artillery to Aden, and Lieut. Porter I. N. Passenger to England.

The *Kilkenny* we observe has received the name of the *Zenobia*, and, it is said, is to make her first trip to Muscat, with the mail of the 1st proximo.

Yesterdays Post brought Ceylon Papers to a late date, and, as will be seen from the subjoined Extract, very important intelligence from Burmah. There seems every probability that the Indian Government will, sooner or later, be forced to come to blows with this Potentate, who appears to be one of those restless characters, that cannot enjoy the good fortune he has won, but must be aiming at things beyond his depth, and pregnant with ruin to the dynasty he has founded. That such will be the issue of a struggle with this Government, it would be folly to entertain a doubt.

"By private accounts from a highly respectable Correspondent at Trincomalie, dated the 26th ult. we learn that H. M. Ships *Wellesley*, *Volage*, *Cruiser*, and *Algerine* are now at that station. The *Volage* will probably it is said go to China. The *Algerine* returned on the 25th from Madras, having been absent from Trincomalie only nine days. Her Majesty's Ship *Favorite* was shortly expected, so that wherever the squadron go, they will be powerful. The Admiral it is reported received positive accounts from Captain Bethune of the *Conway* that Tharawaddie was collecting an immense force near Rangoon, stated at 90,000 men, on their way to the capital, in three divisions---this is stated positively in the Admiral's letter---but should the Burmese have one third of their force to oppose us, we shall cut but a poor figure against them, with our pigmy army, which could not by any possibility amount to more than 5,000 men.

It is also reported that despatches have been sent to the Governor, but their contents are unknown.

Our correspondent also informs us that the crew of Her Majesty's Ship *Wellesley* are in a good state of discipline, which reflects great credict on their Capt. (Maitland) who is taking great pains to make them useful on shore in the capacity of soldiers---they performed some Light Infantry movements very correctly in the Dockyard a few days ago, and it is said, with a little practice will prove a very steady, useful body of men, in the event of their services being required on shore."

We understand that the *Glenelg* had a very boisterous passage out, with the additional infliction of a mutinous Crew and Disorderly set of Recruits, so that altogether the Passengers have great reason to congratulate themselves upon their safe arrival.

We have been requested to state that a special General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is to be held in the Town Hall to-day at 3 P. M., at which the Hon'ble the Governor will attend.

In our last, we noticed a debate in the House of Lords on the subject of the proposed grant of a Free Press to Malta, and in particular the opinion of the Duke of Wellington on that question, in which, as appeared to us, there was much practical good sense. A free Press, as it exists in England or even in France, in such a spot as Malta, situate immediately in the nighbourhood of numerous small states, all obstinately opposed to freedom of discussion, and possessing within themselves the elements of disorder and anarchy, might be made, and in all likelihood would be made, an Engine to stir up strife in these states, and so bring the Mother Country into collision with her Allies, in a quarter where it is least of all her interest to be embroiled—It is notorious that the spirit which shewed itself in 1821 and on other occasions since the General Peace, in Piedmont, the states of Lombardy, and in nearly all the independent states of Italy, exists still in full force, that it is not extinguished nor likely to be, and that little would be required to rouse it again into a flame. Were there freedom of the Press in Malta and the Journals appeared in Italian and English as at present, it would be utterly impossible to prevent their making their way into the states of Italy, and thus to satisfy the cravings of one of the least, though not the least important, of our Colonies, would the Goverument be placed in the unpleasant predicament of giving umbrage to its neighbours, and eventually of being brought into collision with them. The Duke of Wellington hardly does the Maltese justice, in representing them as speaking their own language merely, and that not one in 300 can read a line. If such was the case 20 years ago, it is not so now. The greater portion of them know enough of Italian to be able to comprehend any thing written in that language, and with regard to their ambition to rise, industry, enterprise and skill in the handicrafts, wherein they are highly to be commended, all who have visited the Ports of the Mediterranean and particularly of the Levant, must have had ample opportunities of judging. There, as in all our other Colonies, the Government offices are filled entirely with People from England, to the exclusion of the Maltese, many of whom from education and talents are well qualified to fill such appointments, and in other respects a species of exclusion exceedingly distasteful to them! is kept up; hence the discontent that has for so many years agitated the Island, and which ultimately drove the government to appoint a Commission of enquiry. At one time the Maltese pitched their tone very high, asserting their right to be represented in Parliament, but now it would seem they aim at a Free Press merely as a panacea for all their ills. We can conceive the ferment it would excite when they read the Duke of W.'s proposal to give them such a Press in the Maltese language, a language unknown beyond the precincts of the Island, and very imperfectly understood within. Had the Duke read the Commissioners Report, a part of which we have just lit upon, and now give, recommending this concession to the Maltese, any apprehensions he entertained would soon have been dissipated, for, it will be seen, that the proposition is so encumbered with restrictions, so numerous are the prohibitions and severe the penalties, that no man of prudence or of the slightest independence could embark in any undertaking of the sort, with any satisfaction to himself or advantage to the Public. It is probable that the Commissioners, not wishing to blink entirely a favourite project of those among whom they had been living, took this plan of shewing that they had not overlooked, while at the same time they strangled it, by enactments that amount to as severe a censorship, as the press of the Island has ever yet been subjected to. We see no chance of their ever getting from the British Government the boon they ask, nor perhaps would it be right they should, in present circumstances, while there is a certain danger, and only a problematical good.

Some Extracts we have made from the Native Papers represent crime as on the increase among us, and calling loudly for some augmentation of the Police Force. We trust that the Superintendent will direct his attention to this subject.

We tender our acknowledgements to Lieut. Oakes of the Madras Cavalry for the Copy of his work on the Exercise and Field movements of Horse Artillery in India, which he has been kind enough to send us. We wish it were in our power to do justice to the Book, but unfortunately we stand in the predicament of never having served the crown in any martial capacity, not even as a yeoman or in the militia, though we can recollect the day when a species of military enthusiasm pervaded all classes, and it was no uncommon thing to see our companions, under the influence of this spirit, cut the wig for the chacot, the crier's call for the Bugle's, and sally forth Heroes in conception, sinking for the time the Civilian in the Soldier, and prepared to brave every danger in their Country's defence, a species of character rarely to be met with now a days, though as thick as black-berries in those times. Having ever felt a decided repugnance to be of that anomalous class, to which a certain portion of ridicule was always attached, we lost our only opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of Military matters, and hence our utter incompetence to appreciate the merits or to pass any opinion on Lieut. Oakes' Book. There are several of our Brother Journalists however, who are Military men by profession, and who will no doubt do it justice. This much we may say, that the Book possesses one great merit, in being written

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

so clearly and perspicuously, that even the uninitiated may understand, and certainly there is no branch of the service that attracts so much attention, or is calculated to excite such wonder, as that of which it treats. We recollect being present at the grand reviews at Woolwich and in Hyde Park, at the coronation of the present sovereign, when the Artillery Corps went through its various evolutions, in a style surprising beyond measure, and which created an impression that can never be effaced. We are pleased to see a work upon such a subject from the pen of an officer in that service, and hope sincerely that it may be favourably received, and bring honors and distinction to its author.

Among our Extracts will be found an interesting narrative of the progress made during the last year by Mr. Simpson, so well known by his former exertions, in exploring the Arctic regions. Discouraging though the result has been, still nothing has occurred to shake his fixed opinion of the existence of an open passage from sea to sea, and he will return with unabated zeal to his task this season.

If our correspondent's information is correct, the lovers of the Drama are once more about to be put in possession of their favourite enjoyment. It is a disgrace to so large a community, that a city like Bombay cannot boast of a single place of public amusement. Were such a community Italian, it would have had Theatres to rival the Scala or San Carlo, and Grisis and Taglionis to adorn them.

EUROPEAN INTELILEGNEC'

VARIETIES.

Yesterday as Major-General Fyers, of the Artillery, Woolwich garrison, was driving towards the seat of Viscount Sidney, at Frognal, the wheels became locked, which overturned the carriage, and Mrs. Fyers was thrown a considerable distance, where she lay in an insensible state. The General received some very severe contusions. Mrs. Fyers is happily not dangerously injured.—(Herald).

A letter from Anapa, published in the *Courier Français*, announces that General Simonitch, former Ambassador of Russia at Teheran, had entered the service of the Schah, with the authorization of the Czar, and a promise that he should preserve his rank in the Russian army.

Letter from Vienna, published in the *Journal de Frankfort*, state that Marshal Marmont was preparing to return to France. He had been of late on the best possible terms with the French Government.

The Austrian Government have just purchased the collection of natural history of the celebrated traveller Baron Charles Von Hugel, for an annuity of 3,000 florins, and the additional sum of 36,000 florins.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.—Several offers of translations were received at the last meeting, but the following were the only works taken into consideration:— Baron Mac Gueckin de Slane proposed a translation of Ibn Khallikan's Lives of Illustrious Men. The committee resolved, that the proposal should be accepted provided ths translation was made into English. Professor Wilson proposed to translate the Rig Veda. and announced that his translation of the Vishnu Purana was in a state of forwardness. The President of the Armenian College, at Venice, was elected a corresponding member. A set of books published by the Oriental Translation Committee was voted to E. W. Lane, Esq., as a testimony of respect for his services to Oriental Lite ature, and an acknowledgment of the valuable assistance he has afforded to the Committee.—(Athenæum.)

GOOD AND BAD NEWS.—Bad news weakens the actions of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illumines it; and an open instant thrill electrifies millions of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and thousands of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke; Chilo, Diagoras, and Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian Games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion of the ludicrous, on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, and occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloc was carried upon the field of battle, in the last stages of an incurable disease; upon seeing his army give way, he rallied his panic-strieken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died. The door-keeper of Congress died upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it had suddenly subsided. Lagrave, the young Parisian, died a few months since, when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another. The recent case of Hills, in New York, is fresh in the memory of all. He was apprehended for theft, taken before the police, and, though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils, and he was carried out and died.—(Educational Magazine.)

DAY-DREAMS.—A man may be mentally as well as physically intoxicated, and this is the case with your confirmed castle-builder, who, it is no exaggeration to say so, is never sober for a week together. There are, however, some splended exceptions to this rule. Napoleon, according to Bourrienne, was in early life a castle-builder, so also was Scott; nevertheless, both these great men had the full and unclouded possession of all their faculties, and were not less remarkable for a salient teeming fancy, than for that undeviating steadiness and energy of purpose which derives fresh stimulus from difficulty, and bears down all opposition. Scott, in particular, never allowed his habits of romantic abstraction to interfere with the every-day duties of life. Thought in him did not overdo action. He was the master, not the slave, of his imagination; the magician who commanded the tempter, not the witch who served him.—(Blackwood's Magazine.)

MATERNAL PRIDE.—Pride is one of the seven deadly sins; but it cannot be the pride of a mother in her children, for that is a compound of two cardinal virtues—faith and hope.—(Nickleby.)

The week before last the daughter of a medical gentleman, residing about six miles from this city, in the barony of Kinnalea, eloped with a neighbouring Lothario. She is just "in her teens," and reported to possess 2,000 charms. When her flight became known, her brother, assisted by two Bridewell officers, went in pursuit. The fugitives, being watchful, kept changing their quarters for five days, but eventually a house near the ovens, in which they were concealed, was alighted on. The pursuers knocked loudly at the door; there was no admittance, but at length one of them went to the rear of the mansion, when he perceived the lady dropping from a window into the arms of her lover. When she alighted on the ground, they both set off at full speed across the lawn, but, being quickly followed by the constables, were captured. The fair one was subsequently conveyed to her home, where she was met by her parents with the greatest joy. It is said that a fatted calf was instantly ordered to be slaughtered to commemorate her happy return.—*Cork Constitution*

Connected with the recent conflagration at Fermoy, in which Mrs. Wall and her entire household property perished, there is a circumstance which can scarcely be accounted for on mere natural principles. It is this:—that a Bible which had been placed on a shelf among several other books escaped the fire, and had been found among the ruins, with no other injury save that of being much soiled on the outside. Not a vestige of any of the books among which it had been placed could be found, and so destructive was the fire that not a single, portion of the remains of Mrs. Wall were found, nor any other on which fire could take effect—*Limerick paper.*—(Curious if true.)

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Lord BROUGHAM said, he had been very much gratified on a former occasion at the answer which he had received from the noble viscount at the head of Her Majesty's Government, when he made an inquiry as to the course which Ministers meant to pursue with respect to any dispute that might arise between the Grand Seignor and Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt. He had been then informed that the strictest neutrality would be observed between the two parties. Now it was highly desirable that the intention should be carried fully into effect, and that the rule thus laid down with respect to Egyptian affairs should be strictly adhered to, that rule being, that no encouragement or assistance should be given to either party, but that a decided neutrality should be kept up with respect to both. Circumstances had occurred, however, which, to the untutored mind, as it was termed, of the Pasha, might appear to warrant the conclusion—might lead him to suppose—that the British Government had a leaning more to one side than to the other. He alluded to five sail-of-the-line having been sent out to cruise in this quarter and also to the fact that a number of British officers had gone out to Turkey, and had enlisted in the service of the Grand Seignor. This certainly might be considered as looking something like a leaning more to one side than the other, as, in fact, a departure from strict neutrality, and he should be glad to have some explanation on the subject.

Viscount MELBOURN said, there was not the smallest alteration in the policy of Her Majesty's Government with reference to this question. True it was that some officers had gone out for the purpose of improving the Turkish navy, but, owing to some misunderstanding, they had not yet entered the Sultan's service but remained unemployed at Constantinople. This country still continued completely neutral, and nothing whatever had been done in contradiction to the line of policy which he had declared on a former occasion. The policy of Government still remained precisely the same, and he was happy to say that they had received from all their allies the most distinct and explicit declarations that they meant to adhere to the same neutral course of policy, and that they would use all the means in their power to prevent hostilities taking place between these two parties. He thought it right to state that Her Majesty's representative at the Turkish Court, had received the most distinct and positive instructions to use his best efforts, in conjunction with the representatives of other Powers, to preserve peace in that part of the world.

Lord BROUGHAM said, he rejoiced that he had afforded the noble viscount an opportunity to make so satisfactory a statement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 26.

THE SULTAN AND MEHEMET ALI.

Mr. HUME said, that he was most anxious to put a question to the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs respecting the intelligence recently received from Constantinople. He had waited in the house for the last three or four days to put that question; but the noble lord had never made his appearance in his place, although he had formally given him notice of the question which he intended to put. The question which he had intended to ask the noble lord was this:—Whether the intelligence was true that hostilities had commenced between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, and if it were, whether he had allowed the commencement of hostilities between them?

Lord RUSSELL, in reply, said, that no intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali had reached Her Majesty's Government. The policy of Her Majesty's Government had been uniformly directed to this end—viz., that each of the parties should retain the place assigned him by the last treaty.

Mr. HUME was happy to hear that declaration, for he had been afraid that we should some day hear that another "untoward event" had happened in that quarter. (Hear.)

MALTA.

Extracts, from the "Reports of the Commissioners on the Affairs of the Island of Malta, and Correspondence thereupon. Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command."—]

DRAUGHT OF AN ORDINANCE FOR ABOLISHING THE CENSORSHIP IN MALTA, AND FOR PROVIDING AGAINST ABUSES OF THE CONSEQUENT LIBERTY OF PUBLISHING.

CHAPTER I.

Sec. 1. Whereas printed writings, printed in these islands, are liable and subjected to the censorship immediately hereafter described; and other printed writings are liable to the same censorship, although in practice they are not subjected thereto; and whereas it is expedient that the aforesaid censorship should be abolished—now, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government therein.

From the day of the promulgation of the present ordinance no printed writing shall be subjected or liable to the censorship which is now exercised in these islands by Her Majesty's Government therein.

Sec. 2. Whereas the aforesaid censorship will be abolished by virtue of the enactment in the first section of the present chapter; and whereas a liberty of publishing printed writings (printed in or out of these islands) will result from the abolition of the aforesaid censorship; and whereas it is expedient that the provisions against abuses of the aforesaid liberty of publishing, which are contained in the second and following chapters, should be substituted for the aforesaid censorship, on the abolition thereof—now, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, hereby enacts as follows:—

From the day of the promulgation of the present ordinance, the provisions in the second and following chapters thereof shall have in these islands the force of laws.

CHAPTER II.

Sec. 1. The only publications and contributions to publications which are within the purposes of the present ordinance are publications of printed writings, and contributions to similar publications; and only abuses of the aforesaid liberty of publishing which are within the same purposes are such publications of printed writings, and such contributions to similar publications, as are prohibited in the third chapter, and are not exempted in the fourth.

Sec. 2. Any words printed in alphabetical or other character, and with types, or in any other manner, on one or more papers or other substances, shall be deemed, for the same purposes, a printed writing.

Sec. 3. Any delivery of a printed writing to one or more persons, or any offer to deliver it to one or more persons, shall be deemed, for the same purposes, a publication thereof.

Any exposition of a printed writing, being neither a delivery of it nor an offer to deliver it, which probably might cause it to be read by one or more persons, shall also be deemed, for the same purposes, a publication thereof.

Sec. 4. Any act or omission causing, or helping to cause, an actual publication of a printed writing, shall be deemed, for the same purposes, a contribution to the publication.

Sec. 5. A publication and a contribution to a publication are, for the same purposes, equivalent; and any of the provisions in the third and following chapters, which in its terms is restricted to pubications, extends, notwithstanding, to contributions to publications, unless the contrary be declared by another of the same provisions.

Sec. 6. A publication embraced by a prohibition in the third chapter shall not be imputed to the publisher as an offence against the present ordinance, unless he published with culpable knowledge, or unless he published negligently.

He shall be deemed to have published with culpable knowledge if, at the time of the publication, he knew that he was publishing the writing, and also knew that the publication fell within the prohibition. If, at the time of the publication he was ignorant of those facts, or either of them, but, with due attention, might have been aware of both, he shall be deemed to have published negligently.

Sec. 7. A contribution to a like publication shall not be imputed to the contributor as a like offence, unless he contributed with culpable knowledge, or unless he contributed negligently.

He shall be deemed to have contributed with culpable knowledge if, at the time of the contribution he knew that he was contributing to the publication, and also knew that the publication fell within the prohibition. If, at the time of the contribution, he was ignorant of those facts, or either of them, but with due attention might have been aware of both, he shall be deemed to have contributed negligently.

CHAPTER III.

Section I. Any publication tending to incite a person or persons to any act embraced by either of the descriptions immediately following, is hereby prohibited:—

Descriptions referred to in the first paragraph of the present section.— 1. Any attempt (or endeavour) to subvert Her Majesty's Government in these islands. 2. Any act tending to subvert the aforesaid Government, though not being strictly an attempt to subvert it.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 24 months.

Sec. 2. Any publication tending to incite a person or persons to any act embraced by any of the descriptions immediately following, is hereby prohibited.

Descriptions referred to in the first paragraph of the present section — 1. Preventing or obstructing by violence, or by offering threatening violence, the lawful execution, or other lawful administration, of a law (or rule of law) in force in these islands. 2. Attempting to prevent or obstruct in the like manner the lawful execution, or other lawful administration, of any such law (or rule of law.) 3. Preventing or obstructing, in the like manner, the lawful execution of a lawful command from a person employed or concerned in administering Her Majesty's government in these islands. 4. Attempting to prevent or obstruct, in the like manner, the lawful execution of any such command. 5. Disobeying with violence or with any offer or menace of violence, any such law or command. 6. Impeding by violence, or by offering or threatening by violence, any such persons in the lawful exercise of his or their authority. 7. Attempting to impede, in the like manner, any such erson or persons in the lawful exercise of his or their authority. 8. Doing or offering violence to any such person or persons in the lawful exercise of his or their authority. 9. Destroying or damaging unlawfully, or tolfering to destroy or damage unlawfully, any immoveable or moveable thing possessed by the aforesaid Government.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 18 months.

Sec. 3. Any publication of any writing censuring or disrespectfully mentioning Her Majesty the Queen is hereby prohibited.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 12 months.

Sec. 4. Any publication of any writing embraced by the description immediately following is hereby prohibited:—

Description referred to in the first paracraph of the present section.—Any writing untruly imputing malversation in administering Her Majesty's Government in these islands, to a person employed or concerned in administering the same.

But a publication shall not be within the prohibition contained in the present action unless the writing specify the imputed malversation.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 12 months.

Sec. 5. Any publication of any writing embraced by the description immediately following is hereby prohibited.

Description referred to in the first paragraph of the present section —Any writing reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting the person or persons at the head of a sovereign Government in amity with the Government of Her Majesty, or reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, the person or persons in any high office under any such sovereign Government.

Any publication embraced by the description immediately following is also hereby prohibited;—

Description referred to in the third paragraph of the present section.—Any publication tending to incite a subject or subjects of any such sovereign Government to attempt the subversion thereof; or tending to incite a subject or subjects of any such sovereign Government, to prevent or obstruct by violence, or by offering or threatening violence, the execution or other administration of any of its laws or other commands; or tending to incite a subject or subjects or of any such sovereign Government to disobey with violence, or with any offer or menace of violence, any of its laws or other commands.

Whoever shall offend against either of the prohibitions contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 12 months.

Sec. 6. Any publication of any writing embraced by any o the descriptions immediately following is hereby prohibited:

Descriptions referred to in the first paragraph of the present section.—1. Any writing reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, an essential or fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion—that is to say, a doctrine received by the generality of Christians of every church society, or denomination. 2. Any writing reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting any doctrine of the Roman Catholic church, or the government or discipline of the Roman Catholic church, or any part of its government or discipline; or any ritual or other religious observance of Roman Catholic Christians of any class or description. 3. Any writing reviling, redieuling, or otherwise insulting any doctrine of the established church of England, or its government, discipline, or rites. 4. Any writing reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, any doctrine of any church or society of Christians, other than the Roman Catholic church or the established church of England; or reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, the government, discipline, or rites of any such church or society

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment, not exceeding the term of 12 month.

Soc. 7. Any publication of any obscene writing is hereby prohibited

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding the term of 12 months.

Sec. 8. Any publication, of any writing embraced by the description immediately following is hereby prohibited:—

Description refered to in the first paragraph of the present section.—Any writing censuring any person in a private capacity; or reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, any person in a similar capacity.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable as follows:—If the publication tend to defame the person censured or insulted in the writing, the offender shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 12 months. If the publication have not that tendency, the offender shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of six months.

Sec. 9. Any publication tending to incite a person or persons to any act embraced by either of the descriptions immediately following is hereby prohibited:—

Descriptions referred to in the first paragraph of the present section:—

1. Doing or offering unlawful violence to a person in a private capacity.

2. Destroying or damaging unlawfully, or offering to destroy or damage unlawfully, any immoveable or moveable thing possessed by a person in a similar capacity.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section, by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of 18 months.

CHAPTER IV.

Sect. 1. A publication made in pursuance of an act of Parliament, or in pursuance of an authority from Her Majesty, shall be exempted from the operation of any prohibition in the third chapter, in the event of its falling within the terms thereof.

A publication made in pursuance of a law (or rule of law) in force in these islands shall be exempted from the operation of any similar prohibition, in the event of its falling within the terms thereof.

A publication made by a person or persons employed or concerned in administering Her Majesty's government in these islands, and made in the lawful exercise of his or their authority, shall be exempted from the operation of any similar prohibition, in the event of its falling within the terms thereof.

Sec. 2. If a publication of a printed report of any proceeding in a court of justice in these islands shall fall within the terms of a similar prohibition, it shall be exempted from the operation thereof. But the publication shall not be within the exemption, unless the report shall be a fair statement of the proceeding; nor shall the publication be within the exemption, if the Court shall have prohibited any publication of a printed report of the proceeding, and the report shall be published in contravention of the prohibition.

Section 3. If a publication of a printed report of any proceeding in either House of Parliament, or in Her Majesty's Privy Council, or in any court of justice in the United Kingdom, shall fall within the terms of a similar prohibition, it shall be exempted from the operation thereof. But the publication shall not be within the exemption, unless the report, published in these islands, shall have been printed in the United Kindom; or shall be a correct copy or a fair abridgment of a report which shall have been printed in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER V.

Sec. 1. Every indictment for any offence against the present ordinance shall be tried by Her Majesty's Criminal Court.

Sec. 2 If a defendant to such an indictment shall be convicted of such an offence, it shall be competent to the Court to change the imprisonment to which it would condemn him as of course into an equivalent punishment by a shorter imprisonment and a fine, or into an equivalent punishment by a fine only.

Sec. 3. Every prosecution for any offence against the present ordinance shall be instituted, or commenced, within the 365 days immediately following the time of the offence; and if the prosecution be instituted after the expiration of that period, it shall not be competent to the Court to punish the offender for the offence, or to convict him thereof.

Sec. 4. If a person prosecuted under the present ordinance for a publication of a printed writing, or for a contribution to such a publication, shall be convicted or acquitted at the trial of the indictment, he shall not be criminally responsible for any publication of a duplicate of the writing, or for any contribution to such a publication, which may have taken place previou ly to the conviction or acquittal.

THE ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

Fort Confidence, Great Bear Lake, Sept. 15, 1838.

HONORABLE SIRS—It now becomes our duty to report the incomplete success of the expedition to the eastward this summer, in consequence of the extraordinary duration of the ice. Much, however, has been done to prepare the way for another attempt next year; and our hopes, instead of being depressed, are elevated by the knowledge so painfully acquired this season.

On the 6th of June our boats were conveyed on the ice to the mouth of Dease's River (then just open), the ascent of which was commenced the follow day. With some assistance from Indians, we reached the portage leading to the "dismal" lakes (discovered by Mr. Simpson last winter), and carried the boats across it without accident. The ice on these lakes was still perfectly solid; and we were provided with iron-shod sledges for the passage. On these we fixed the boats, and the wind being fair, hoisted sail, which greatly aided the crews on the hauling ropes. In this manner these frozen reservoirs, which are fully thirty miles long, were passed in two days, and we reached our provision station at "Kendall" river on the 19th. There we had the satisfaction to find the two men (left there by Mr. S. in April) well, and their Hare Indian hunters successful in the chase. Two of these active fellows consented at once to accompany us along the coast, and proved not only good voyagers, but during our frequent detentions among the ice, killed so many rein-deer as enabled us to save nearly half our summer stock of provisions. Next day (June 20) we proceeded to the Coppermine River, which we found still fast. It gave way on the 22d, and we descended all its "terrible rapids" at full flood, while the ice was still driving. Below the Bloody Fall the river did not clear out till the 26th; and on the 1st of July we pitched our tents at the ocean. Two or three Esquimaux families were seen there, but they took the alarm and fled over the ice towards some distant islands. Here and on various parts of the coast, a fine collection of plants was made by Mr. Dease.

We remained imprisoned in the mouth of the Copper-mine, awaiting the opening of the ice, till the 17th of July. Our subsequent progress along the coast was one incessant, we may say, desperate struggle with the same cold, obdurate foe, in which the boats sustained serious damage, several planks being more than half cut through. At various points we saw caches of the Esquimaux placed upon lofty rocks, out of reach of beasts of prey; but we did not fall in with any of the owners, who seemed to have all gone inland to kill rein-deer, after their winter seal-hunt among the islands. Fragments of Dr. Richardson's mahogany boards were found widely scattered, and many articles left by his party at the Bloody Fall were carefully preserved in the native keepings. On the 29th of July we at length succeeded in doubling Cape Barrow. The northern part of Bathurst's Inlet was still covered with a solid sheet of ice, and instead of being able to cross over direct to point Turnagain, we were compelled to make a circuit of 140 miles by Artic Sound and Barry's Islands. On the easternmost of that group Mr. Simpson discovered at the base of a crumbling cliff several pieces of pure copper ore, and the adjacent islands had also the apppearance of being strongly impregnated with that metal. A series of specimens of all the principal rocks along the coast was preserved. In order to attain Cape Flinders we had to perform a portage across an island, and several over the ice. On the 9th of August we doubled that cape, and in a little bay three miles to the southward of Franklin's farthest encampment in 1821 our boats were finally arrested by the ice, which encompssed them for 22 days, so different was the season of 1838 from that of 1821, when Franklin found a perfectly open sea there on the 16th of August. In June, the early part of July, and the middle of August we had frequent storms, accompanied by snow and frost, but during the greater part of July and the begining of August calms prevailed, which, together with the severity of the preceeding winter, we consider as the cause of the tardy disruption of the ice this season.

On the 20th of August we were obliged to relinquish our hopes of advancing futher with the boats. That our efforts might not, however, prove wholly fruitless Mr. Simpson offered to conduct an exploring party on foot for ten days. It was at the same time arranged between us that in the event of any favourable movement taking place in the ice, Mr. Dease should advance with one boat. Signals were agreed upon to prevent our missing each other on the way; and should we unfortunately do so, the last day of August was fixed for the rendezvous of both parties at Boat Harbour. That unlucky spot is situated in lat. 68 deg. 16 min. 25 sec. N., long 109 deg., 20 min., 45 sec. W., variation of the compass 46 deg. E. Mr. Simpson's narrative of his journey and discoveries to the eastward is annexed.

On the 31st of August we cut our way out of our icy harbour, the grave of one year's hopes; and having the benefit of fair winds, crossed Bathurst's Inlet, among Wilmot Islands, and safely re-entered the Coppermine River on Sept. 3. The following day we proceeded to the Bloody Fall, and there secreted our superfluous provisions. The ascent of the Coppermine (hitherto deemed impracticable) to near the junction of Kendal River was accomplished on the fifth day. We deposited the boats in a woody bluff, where they can be conveniently repaired next spring; then taking our bundles on our backs, we traversed the barren grounds, and returned to winter quarters yesterday.

Here we had the satisfaction to find everything in good order, the buildings rendered more comfortable and some provisions collected. Our return so much earlier than we ourselves expected on leaving Point Turnagain has enabled us to commence the fall fisheries in good time; and though our stock of ammunition and other necessaries for the Indians is reduced very low, want no longer stares us in the face, as it did for several months after our arrival here last year. We are most happy to add that the natives have experienced neither famine nor sickness this season, the only death within our knowledge being that of a blind old man.

September 20.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this afternoon of Governor Simpson's despatch of February 28th. As things have fallen out this season, it is fortunate that no party was sent down the Great Fish River to meet us; and from the experience we now possess of the coast to the eastward, we are of opinion that a retreat by the Copermine may be effected when the entire ascent of the Great Fish River would be no longer practicable. We feel deeply indebted for the confidence reposed in us, and the ample authority granted by the Governor's circular and previous letters to draw upon the resources of all parts of the country. This power we have hitherto used in extreme moderation, and we are glad to say that we are not reduced to the necessity of exercising it any further. One of our men leaves us in consequence of a bad complaint, and has been replaced by a servant from Mackenzie's river.

To C. J. M'Pherson, the gentleman in charge of the district we are indebted for valuable assistance in many ways; likewise to C. F. M'Leod, of Othabasca. Between them our order of last winter for an additional supply of pemmican, dogs, sledgewood, leather, ammunition guns, axes, and tobacco, has been completed, while the prompt and kind attention of chief trader Ross, at Norway House, has fulfilled the private orders of our people, for a part of which we now send to Great Slave Lake. By the same conveyance we discharge our Chipewyan hunters, as we are unable to provide them any longer with clothing.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been obliged to condemn one of our two sea boats. In its stead, we shall transport an inland batteau, of a rather superior construction, built by Rich, at Fort Chipewyan, two years ago to the Coppermine next June, by the route followed this year; making up the additional hands required to navigate such a craft with Hare Indian hunters. And to convey the expedition from this dreary abode at the close of our enterprise, we shall again require the aid of a boat from Mackenzie's River. With the utmost respect, we have the honour to remain, hon. Sirs, your most obedient humble servants.

(Signed) PETER W. DEASE.
THOMAS SIMPSON.

To the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, London.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY ON FOOT TO THE EASTWARD.

On the 20th August, the day appointed for the return of former expeditions from those desolate shores, I left our boats still hopelessly beset with ice, to perform a ten days' journey of discovery on foot to the eastward. My companions were five servants and two Indians. We carried a wooden-framed canvas canoe, and nearly the same other baggage as on the journey to Point Barrow last year, with the addition of a tent for the nightly shelter of the whole party on a coast almost destitute of fuel. Each man's load at starting weighed about half a cwt, and our daily progress averaged 20 geographical miles. About the middle of the first day's journey we passed the farthest point to which Sir J. Franklin and his officers walked in 1821. Beyond that the coast presented its N. N. E., trending to our encampment of the same night, situated on the pitch of a low cape, which I have named Cape Franklin. From west to north-east a new land, or crowded chain of islands of great extent—in many places high and covered with snow—stretched along at the distance apparently of 30 miles, and led to the apprehension that we were entering a deep sound or inlet. The main land now turned off to E. N. E., which continued to be nearly its general bearing for the three following days. It is flat in its outline, our path leading alternately over soft sand, sharp stones, and swampy ground. At the distance of from one to two miles the coast is skirted by a range of low stony hills, partially clothed with dull verdure, which send down to the sea numberless brooks and small streams: none of the latter at that season reached above our waists, though the deep and rugged channels of many of them showed that in the spring they must be powerful torrents. Two leagues inland, a hill (which I have named Mount George, after Governor Simpson) rises to the height of 600 feet, and form a conspicuous object for a days journey on either side The ice all along lay immoveably aground upon the shallow beach, and extended in every direction as far as the eye could reach. The great northern land still stretched out before us, and kept alive doubts of our being engaged in exploring an immense bay, which even the increase in the tides, the quantity of seaweed and shells, and the discovery of the remains of a large whale and a Polar bear, could not altogether dispel. These doubts seemed almost converted into certainty as we drew near on the fourth evening an elevated cape, and saw land apparently all around. With feelings of bitter disappointment I ascended the height, from whose summit a splendid and most unlooked for view suddenly burst upon me. The occean, as if transformed by enchantment, rolled its free waves beneath and beyond the reach of vision to the Eastward, islands of various shape and size overspread its surface, and the northern land terminated in a bold and lofty cape, bearing nort-east at least 40 miles distant, while the coast of the continent trended away to the south-east. I stood, in fact, on a remarkable headland at the eastern entrance of an ice obstructed strait. The extensive land to the northward I have called "Victoria Land," in honour of our youthful Sovereign; and its eastern extremity Cape Peily, after the governor of the honourable company. To the promontory, where we encamped, I have attached the name of Cape Alexander, after an only brother, who would give his right hand to be the sharer of my journeys. The rise and fall of the tide there was about three feet, being the greatest observed by us in the Arctic Seas. The coast here changes its character, the water becomes deep, the approach easy, and I have little doubt that the islands contain secure harbours for shipping.

Next morning, at the distance of eight or nine miles, we crossed another high cape formed of trap rocks, in lat 68 deg. 52 min. 18 sec. 5 N., the variation of the compass being 63 deg. E. The travelling had become more and more toilsome; our road now passing over some miles of round loose stones, and then through wet mossy tracks, sown with large boulders, and tangled with dwarf willows. At our usual Camping hour we opened a large bay studded with islands, which ran in for five miles to the S. S. W., and then turned off in a bold sweep of rounded granitic hills (like those near Melville Sound and Cape Barrow), dipping to the sight in the E. S. E. at the distance of 30 miles. To walk round even the portion of the bay in view would have consumed three days; the time allotted for outgoing was already expired, and two or three of my men were severely lame from the fatigue of their burdens, the inequalities of the ground, and the constant immersion in icy cold water. Besides cherished hopes that by making the best of our way back, we might, agreeably to my arrangement with Mr. Dease, meet him bringing on one of the boats, in which case, with an open sea before us, we could have still considerably extended our discoveries before the commencement of winter. I may here remark that we were singularly fortunate in the five days of our outward journey, the weather being so moderate and clear, that I daily obtained astronomical observations, whereas before our departure from the boat and during our return to them, we had continued storms, with frost, snow, rain, and fog. Close to our farthest encampment, appeared the site of three Esquimaux tents of the preceding year, with a little stone chimney apart. We passed the remains of a larger camp, and several human skeletons, near Cape Franklin, but no where throughout the journey did we find recent traces of that few and scattered people.

The morning of the 25th August was devoted to the determination of our position, and the erection of a pillar of stones on the most elevated part of the point. After which I took possession of the country with the usual ceremonial, in the name of the hon. company, and for the Queen of Great Britain. In the pillar I deposited a brief sketch of our proceedings, for the information of whoever might find it. Its situation is in lat. 68 deg. 43 min. 39 sec. N., long. (reduced by Captain Smith's watch from excellent unars at the boats) 106 deg. 3 min. W., the magnetic variation being 60 deg. 38 min. 23 sec. E. The compass grew sluggish and uncertain in its movements as we advanced eastward, and frequently had to be shaken before it would traverse at all. Two miles to the southward of our encampment a rapid river of some magnitude discharges itself into the bay, the shores of which seemed more broken and indented than those along which we had travelled. Independently of Victoria Land, and an archipelago of islands, I have had the satisfaction of tracing fully 100 miles of coast, and of seeing 30 miles further, making in all, after deducting Franklin's half-day's journey already mentioned, about 120 miles of continental discovery. This is in itself important, yet I value it chiefly for having disclosed an open sea to the eastward, and for suggestting a new route along the southern shores of Victoria Land, by which that open sea may be attained, while the mainland (as was the case this season) is yet environed by an impenetrable barrier of ice. Whether the open sea to the eastward may lead to Ross's Pillar, or to the estuary of Back's Great Fish River, it is hard to conjecture, though the trending of the most distant land in view should rather seem to favour the latter conclusion.

The same evening, on our return, we met the ice at Trap Cape driving rapidly to the eastward. As we proceeded the shores continued inaccessible, but open water was now everywhere visible in the offing. Several bands of buck reindeer were migrating to the southward along the hills; two, which we shot, were in far superior condition to those in Bathurst's Inlet and near the Coppermine. A few musk oxen were also seen; and numerous flocks of white geese (*anser hyperboreus*), generally officered by large grey ones (*a canadensis*), were assembling on the marshes, and taking their aerial flights to more genial climates. At dusk, on the 29th August, our tenth day, we regained the boats, and found them still inclosed in the ice, which the north and westerly gales seemed to have accumulated from far and near, towards Point Turnagain

(Signed) THOMAS SIMPSON.

Fort Confidence, Sept. 15, 1838.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.